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ADMINISTRATION, ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT MADE EASY

WITH APPENDIX OF

EXAMINATION PAPERS FULLY ANSWERED,

WITH REFERENCES TO THE OFFICIAL BOOKS.

BY

LIEUT.-COL. S. T. BANNING,

Late Royal Munster Fusiliers,

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AUTHOR OF

"Regimental Duties Made Easy," "Military Law Made Easy," etc., etc.

SEVENTH EDITION.—REVISED TO DATE.

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"In the previous review, given in the U.S.M., it was stated that 'this is not a cram book, but honestly tries to teach the student what to learn and how to learn it.' The writer holds the same opinion still, and most willingly repeats it."—*United Service Magazine.*

"Major BANNING speaks with unusual authority on the subject, for he is a barrister as well as a military expert. Military Law . . . undoubtedly must present difficulties, since so many works of this nature continue to appear. This one in question, at any rate, is well done."—*Saturday Review.*

"An excellent catechism of the subject, systematic, clear and easy for reference, and although written for a special purpose it will also be useful to the general reader or student interested in British Military Law."—*Journal of the United States Artillery.*

"A standard military educational work, and is almost indispensable to Volunteer Officers who are going up for the examination. . . . the author has succeeded admirably in his task."—*New Zealand Press.*

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"This useful work has been compiled by the author with a view to presenting to officers, in a handy form, the necessary information to enable them to pass the examination for promotion, and he has succeeded admirably in his object. . . . The author shows a thorough acquaintance with his subject; and the book should prove most valuable to all officers, and of great interest o officers of volunteers who wish to get an insight into our military system."—*Royal United Service Institution Journal.*

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"'BANNING' has become indispensable to candidates who have to pass in (*a*) iii. . . . in a compact treatise of some hundred and sixty pages he lays before the officer all that is necessary to enable him to face the music with confidence."—*United Service Gazette.*

"The fact that it has reached a fourth edition is evidence enough of the approval with which Major S. T. BANNING'S 'ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT MADE EASY' has been received by those for whom it is intended."—*The Scotsman.*

"Officers could not wish for a more convenient guide to the subject."—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

"The work is now looked upon as a standard publication without which no officer going up for his promotion examination can do."—*Aldershot News.*

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Leinster Regiment,

AUTHOR OF

"Mainly about Shooting," "Auxiliary Officers' Handbook," "Military Sketching and Map Reading for N.C.O.s & Men," etc., etc.

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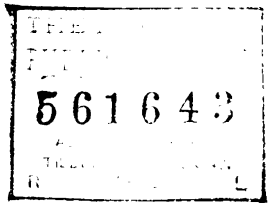
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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE information necessary for Officers to pass the Examination for Promotion in Subject "G" (Organization and Equipment) is contained in a vast number of official books of regulations, &c. To save Officers the trouble of referring to all these different books, the present small manual has been compiled, containing a digest of the most salient features of our system of organization and administration. As far as possible a reference for every statement in the following pages has been given to an official book or other recognised text book, not only to enable the Student to verify the accuracy of the facts, but to assist him in becoming acquainted with the Regulation to which he should refer for information on any subject. As will be seen by reading the Examination Papers given in the Appendix, one question in every Paper deals with this point. The questions added at the end of the Chapters have been taken from the Papers set at the R.M.C., from June, 1896, to June, 1899.

R.M.C., S. T. B.
August, 1899.

PREFACE TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.

OWING to the changes that continually take place in military matters, which have recently been rather more numerous than usual, it has been found necessary to issue a new edition of "Administration, Organization and Equipment Made Easy." This, I have been asked by the Publishers, in the absence of Colonel Banning on foreign service, to prepare.

The book has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date with the latest official Text books and Regulations, without its general style being in any way altered.

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Additional information regarding the Indian Army and the Military Forces of our Colonies and Self-Governing Dominions, has been carefully compiled, as our forces in India are being more frequently employed outside that country, and the question of the federation of the Empire for general defence is daily becoming one of greater importance.

I have introduced a chapter on the latest Army Reform Scheme, compiled from various papers and memoranda issued from time to time by the Secretary of State and the Army Council; in these papers it is expressly stated that modifications in points of detail will probably be found to be necessary as the scheme is developed.

Candidates will note that the Examiner still requires them to write essays embodying their views and criticisms on questions which demand the attention of the Defence Committee and the Army Council, some of which scarcely appear to come quite within the scope of the syllabus laid down for this subject.

R. F. LEGGE, *Captain*,
Adjutant 2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.

BOLTON,
20th September, 1907.

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INTRODUCTORY.

(*a*). A SKETCH OF THE ARMY REFORM SCHEME OF 1906-7, WITH THE LATEST PROPOSALS AND AMENDMENTS.

The existing organization of the Military Forces in the United Kingdom shows three lines—

(*a*) The Regular Army and its Reserve.
(*b*) The Militia and Yeomanry.
(*c*) The Volunteers.

Each of these groups serve under distinct Acts of Parliament; each has its own book of regulations; each group differs from the other in organization, terms of service, liability of service for war, etc., and even within each group there is a lack of homogeneity.

The new scheme places the Military Forces in the United Kingdom on an organization of two lines—

1st Line—Field Force or Expeditionary Army.

2nd Line—Territorial Force or Home Army.

The substance of the scheme is that economy and increased efficiency are to go hand in hand.

The Government has endeavoured to devise a system which will provide for the scientific defence of the Empire and meet our national necessities.

These necessities are not the necessities of a Continental Power which requires a Conscript Army. We require a Field Army which can go abroad on short notice and do work which fits into that of the Navy.

There must be kept at home a force of Regulars sufficient in numbers to maintain, by means of drafts, the Regulars in India, Egypt, and the Colonies at their proper establishment. The idea of the new scheme is to organize out of these Regulars at home—well within a margin—as complete an expeditionary or striking force as possible,

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ready in all respects for mobilization immediately on outbreak of a great war, either to reinforce our forces oversea, or to go elsewhere if required.

Behind this Field Force there must be reserves to replace waste in war in that force, and adequate machinery for accommodating and training the reserves until they are wanted at the front.

From a point of economy it has been noted that a large number of services exist which are more or less of a civilian nature, and which could be performed efficiently by civilians, who would give only a part of their time to military training in peace. The scheme provides that the manning of ammunition columns, certain transport and supply details, railway, medical, veterinary services, etc., will be done by civilians willing to accept legal engagement to serve on mobilization oversea.

These men will form part of a body which will be known as the *Special Contingent*. The Territorial Army will be constructed gradually, and with as little friction as possible, out of parts of the existing Auxiliary Forces (Yeomanry and Volunteers) uniting them into one homogeneous body recruited on a single simple principle, every man receiving pay and allowances during training and embodiment based upon those of the corresponding arm and rank of the Regular Forces, in addition to rations and forage in kind, a camp allowance to cover incidental expenses, and separation allowance for the families of non-commissioned officers.

The Militia, which was originally to have been amalgamated with the Territorial Force, will now be drawn closer to the Regulars, and be liable for service oversea, as explained fully later on.

A change is also proposed in the Artillery; of the 14 batteries R.H.A. and 99 batteries R.F.A. stationed at home, as many as are required for the Expeditionary Force will be maintained, some on a 6-gun and some on a 4-gun basis. All will be ready to be raised to the 6-gun establishment on the outbreak of war. This means that though the six guns of each battery will be available, possibly only four will be horsed per battery in peace. The extra horses

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required on mobilization will be supplied from among those registered for military purposes on emergency. The remaining batteries, on a reduced establishment, will be available in peace for the training of the men of the Special Contingent, and on mobilization, raised to a 6-gun establishment, for the accommodation and training of the reserves required to replace wastage.

Field Force or Expeditionary Army.

To return to the First Line or Expeditionary Force; this force will have its outposts at the distant parts of the Empire, but its nucleus and heart will be in Regular Troops in the British Isles; when mobilized at home it will consist of:—

1 Cavalry Division (4 Cavalry Brigades and Cavalry Divisional Troops).

6 Divisions (each of 3 Brigades of Infantry and Divisional Troops).

Army Troops.

Troops for Lines of Communication.

(A) The war establishment has been laid down by the Secretary of State for War in a memo of April 8th, 1907, in which he says the tables are given with a view of illustrating the objects of the Army Council, rather than of laying down the numbers precisely, as circumstances may require them to be altered. Roughly, it may be taken as consisting of

5,600 officers.

160,000 men.

The principal units will be—

Cavalry	14 Regiments (Regulars). 14 Squadrons (I.Y.).
Artillery	72 Batteries, R.H.A. and R.F.A. 6 Heavy Batteries, R.G.A.
Infantry	6 Battalions of Foot Guards. 69 Line Battalions.

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Engineers A.S.C. A.V.S. A.O.S.	Various.

(B) On the present home establishment there are—

Cavalry	16 Regiments (Regulars, including 3 Regiments of Household Cavalry).
Artillery	14 Batteries of R.H.A. 99 Batteries of R.F.A. 43 Companies, R.G.A.
Infantry	8 Battalions of Foot Guards. 71 Line Battalions.

(C) When the Expeditionary Force is mobilized it will be made up roughly as follows :—

From (B), 5,000 officers, 60,000 men.

From the normal strength of the whole Army Reserve which is 121,000 (approximately), 85,000 men (roughly) who belong to the forces under (B).

From the Special Contingent and Territorial Force of non-regulars (explained later), 750 officers, 15,000 men.

(D) It has also been calculated that 60,000 men will be required to make good the waste of war in this force during the first six months it will be employed in the field. The idea of the scheme being that this force will suffice for any contingency for the first six months of war, and that during that six months the nation will have had an opportunity of realizing the requirements of the situation, and will have come forward for training, and at the end of this time reinforcements drawn voluntarily from the Territorial Army will have been sufficiently trained to take their place in the 1st Line.

To provide the 60,000 men referred to above the following method has been adopted.

The Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of August, 1907, lays down in Section 30 that the power of enlistment into the 1st Class Army Reserve shall be extended to non-regulars, in fact, to men who have never served in His

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Majesty's Forces; men so enlisted shall be termed Special Reservists.

Section 34 of the same Act provides for the transfer to the Army Reserve of such Battalions of Militia as may be specified in an Order in Council, such battalions being known as Battalions of Special Reservists.

Special Reservists are, of course, liable to service oversea on embodiment.

The War Office Memorandum on the Militia and Yeomanry, issued August, 1907, states, it is proposed to maintain 20 Special Contingent Battalions (or Battalions of Special Reservists) out of a total of 28 existing Militia Battalions in Ireland, and 81 battalions out of 96 existing in Great Britain, a total of 101 battalions, if they accept the conditions laid down for the Special Contingent Force. The remaining battalions will be absorbed, if they so consent, into the battalions it is intended to maintain.

The main point in the above is that every man in each unit will only be transferred of his own free will to this Special Contingent.

The proposed peace establishment of the Special Contingent (of all arms) is given roughly at 76,000 men and about 2,000 officers (Memorandum of April, 1907).

This Special Contingent which consists of men who, for an annual bounty, in addition to army pay and allowances when out for training, have undertaken an engagement to serve oversea, is formed then in order—

(*a*) To supplement the Expeditionary Force on mobilization;

(*b*) To supply it with reinforcements to make good wastage during a campaign.

Roughly speaking, the men of all arms of this Contingent will undergo a six months' course of training on enlistment, and an annual training of 15 days afterwards; other details for each arm will be laid down.

To assist in this training, the scheme provides for the formation of training units; these will be distributed throughout the United Kingdom. Training battalions for

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infantry, training brigades for artillery, and training squadrons for cavalry (although it is expected that the requirements for drafts to replace wastage in cavalry in war, will be met on a regular basis).

As regards the infantry training units, a nucleus of a third Regular battalion will be maintained in peace for every pair of line battalions; these battalions will, in peace, be stationed at existing infantry depôt barracks. A permanent staff of Regulars has been laid down, consisting of about 9 officers and 71 others, for each training battalion.

The Militia battalions who take on as Special Contingent battalions (it is proposed to maintain 101 such battalions, 74 as third battalions, the rest as fourth or fifth battalions), will have their recruits trained by this permanent staff, who will also arrange for the annual training afterwards. On mobilization these battalions will at once be brought to war strength (about 1000 all ranks), by calling in the officers and men of the Special Contingent, and by incorporating the immature men of the first and second Regular battalions.

The peace establishment of the Special Contingent of a third battalion will consist of about 20 officers and 580 men.

It must be understood in some cases there will be two Special Contingent battalions (late Militia, third and fourth battalions), forming part of each of the existing territorial regiments. It is hoped to be able to send some of these battalions in their complete formation to replace wastage in war and not to split them up merely to form drafts to complete to war strength the fighting units of the field force.

So it is seen that a portion of the officers of these battalions will be Regulars, the other portion being officers (lately Militia), transferred at their own request to the Army Reserve, who will receive £20 a year, in addition to pay, up to 35 years of age.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia who so transfer will receive a bounty of £2.

As regard the Artillery, the batteries surplus to the requirements of the field force, previously described, which

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will be 33 in number, will fulfil exactly the same functions both in peace and war, as will the third battalions; that is to say, that they will in peace train the officers and men of the Special Contingent, and will on mobilization be brought to a strength as 6-gun batteries, enabling them to train and supply the drafts required for the batteries and ammunition columns serving oversea.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE OR HOME ARMY (2ND LINE).

This force will be formed from the existing yeomanry and volunteers, with the exception of such yeomen as are required for service with the first line, *i.e.*, two squadrons to form the divisional cavalry of each of the six divisions and two squadrons for the army troops.

Men of the Territorial Army will be enlisted for four years, and will be liable to serve in any part of the United Kingdom; but in case of war the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act provides that voluntary service abroad will be accepted.

The main idea is that this force should be in itself an army complete in the various arms and organizations, as nearly as possible upon the same pattern as the Regular troops, and this it is hoped will be attained without putting any onerous condition on the men. There is existing material to the extent of 300,000 men, which can be organized for this purpose and end.

It is hoped to form 14 Territorial Divisions complete in themselves, each recruited from one of the present Grouped Regimental Districts of which there are 13 (Lancashire providing 2 divisions). It is also proposed to have 14 Cavalry Brigades; but the fulfilment of this estimate depends obviously on the goodwill and the patriotism of the nation itself.

Each division (three brigades of Infantry) will be commanded by a General Officer, whose staff will consist somewhat as follows:—

1 General Staff Officer (2nd grade).

1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

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Each brigade of Infantry and Cavalry will be commanded by a Brigadier-General; as a rule, he will be a retired Regular Officer, and will be assisted by a Brigade-Major.

The Infantry battalions are to have an establishment of about 1000, which will not differ for peace or war.

The Field Artillery of this force will be armed with the 15 pr. (lately used by Regular Artillery) converted into a Q.F. gun—125 batteries of these guns on a 4-gun basis will be available shortly; in addition there will be batteries of howitzers and of heavy guns, as in the Field Force.

It is also proposed to revive the Mountain Battery organization by creating 3 Mountain Batteries in Scotland: one in Perthshire, one in Inverness-shire, and a third in Argyleshire.

In order to develop local interest in the Military Forces of the Crown, and to produce adequate machinery for dealing systematically with the patriotic efforts of the nation to help the Army in time of war, the administration of the Territorial Army will be handed over to what are termed County Associations. The formation of such associations is already in hand, and the Lords-Lieutenant have been invited to accept presidencies of them—a draft model scheme for their establishment has been issued, together with suggestions as to the first steps to be taken towards their formation. It is hoped that the associations will be in working order and ready to see the Order-in-Council making the transfer of the units, which will come into force March 31st, 1908. The members of the associations will mainly consist of prominent County Officials, and Commanding Officers of the Territorial Force.

These County Associations will administer solely the training of the troops, and the funds connected with training will remain entirely in the hands of the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief.

The Associations will receive money only for defined purposes, and financially will be under the control of the War Office. It is hoped that their help in recruiting, in administration, in finding rifle ranges, providing manœuvring

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grounds will be of the utmost value. Another duty assigned to them is looking after reservists and old soldiers.

It has been suggested by the Director-General of Finance that the expenditure on the Territorial Force during the year, except for the training period when it will be subject to the same control as the Regular Army, could be supplied as follows :—

(*a*) A grant per unit*, to meet expenses which do not vary with the strength (*i.e.*, for maintenance of headquarters, drill halls, riding schools, ranges, etc., apart from structural repairs).

(*b*) A grant per man, to meet expenses which do so vary (*i.e.*, for maintenance and replacement of clothing, and personal equipment, and of harness and saddlery).

(*c*) A grant per man, depending on local conditions, to meet conveyance of men to drills and ranges.

(*d*) Payments based on the circumstance of each corps, to cover accommodation (*i.e.*, for actual rent and keeping in repair of drill halls, ranges, etc.).

THE PROPOSED TRAINING OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

An important element in the training of this force will be supplied by the Regular training units (squadrons, brigades, and battalions). These will train the instructors of the Territorial Army, and act as centres of instruction for their affiliated territorial units, forming links between the Territorial and Regular Forces; they will also arrange to detach sections to visit centres in their locality for the purpose of holding courses of instruction for such officers and non-commissioned officers as are unable to afford time to undergo instruction at the headquarters of the unit.

The main idea is eventually to produce an efficient body of officers and non-commissioned officers to serve as instructors and leaders of the Territorial Army, besides thoroughly instructing the rank and file at first *individually*, and then

*The unit for the purposes of this grant will be the Company, Squadron, Battery, etc.

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in small tactical units. So the training will be divided into two parts—

(*a*) Recruit Training.

(*b*) Annual Training.

Re (*a*) Every recruit should be required to undergo a specified course before being classed as a trained soldier.

Re (*b*) The annual training consists of—

1. Attendance at local centres for drills, etc.
2. Attendance at annual camp.

As regards the infantry, it is proposed that—

1st year, an officer will perform—	40 recruit attendances of 1 hour.	1 month attached to, or 100 attendances at, a depôt with Regulars.
Subsequent years, an officer will perform—	10 attendances with unit.	20 attendances at, or 1 week attached to, depôt with Regulars.
	Also 8–15 days' camp.	

1st year, rank and file—40 recruit attendances.

Subsequently, rank and file.	10 attendances. Camp 8–15 days. Perform musketry course.

Details proposed for Artillery and Cavalry have been sketched in outline in a memo presented to Parliament July, 1907.

Members of the Territorial Force, as beforesaid, enlist for 4 years, and can re-engage for 1 year at expiration of that time.

Any man so enlisted, except when the Army Reserve is out, will be entitled to his discharge at the end of his current term of service; before that time, should he wish his discharge, he must—

(*a*) Give his Commanding Officer 3 months' notice.

(*b*) Deliver up his arms, clothing and appointments in good order.

(*c*) Pay a fine not exceeding £5.

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Authority will be given to the County Associations and those officers appointed by the Associations to dispense, either wholly or in part, with the above conditions, if they consider the reasons for which the discharge is claimed to be sufficiently urgent.

So the Territorial Force will be one of support and expansion, to be embodied when danger threatens, but not likely to be called for till after the expiration of the preliminary period of six months, during which time, by training and hard work, it will be fitting itself for any duty for which it may be required.

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(*b*). SYLLABUS OF EXAMINATION.

ALL RANKS.

ONE PAPER.

1. A detailed knowledge for both peace and war of the administration, organization, equipment, establishment, terms of service and pay of, the candidate's own unit.

2. A general knowledge of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The titles and general contents of official publications, so as to know roughly what each deals with.

(*b*) The general system of administration and organization of the Army.

(*c*) Organization of the Staff of Army Headquarters and of the commands at home and abroad.

(*d*) War Establishments and the composition of Staff and units in the field.

(*e*) The Constitution of the Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, Volunteers and Reserve Forces.

(*f*) The Constitution of the forces in India and the Colonies.

(*g*) General principles of recruiting, terms of enlistment, extension of service, transfer and discharge.

(*h*) The mobilization of the candidate's own unit.

(*j*) Transport, supply, lines of communication, ammunition supply, medical services, and remounts in War.

(*k*) Transport by land and sea.

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ADMINISTRATION, ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT MADE EASY.

I.—HEAD-QUARTER STAFF.

The Sovereign is the head of the Army; the chief constitutional adviser of the Crown being the Secretary of State for War, who is responsible to Parliament for the efficiency of the Military Forces of the Realm and the proper expenditure of the money annually voted by Parliament for their maintenance.

By Letters Patent, dated 6th February, 1904, an Army Council was established, to whom have been handed over the control and administration of the Army, and who are to exercise the powers and authority formerly vested in the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief, which latter office has been abolished. This Council is composed of 4 military and 3 civil members, viz.:—

1. The Secretary of State.
2. The Chief of the General Staff (1st Military Member).
3. The Adjutant-General (2nd Military Member).
4. The Quartermaster-General (3rd Military Member).
5. The Master-General of the Ordnance (4th Military Member).
6. The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Civil Member).
7. The Financial Secretary (Finance Member).

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The Permanent Under Secretary of State is the Secretary to this Council and of the War Office, and signs all orders and other documents issued by them.

A.O. $\frac{1}{0}\frac{1}{4}$; K.R., App. I.

The Army Council is to administer, not to command, The executive command of the troops is vested in the general officers outside the War Office.

The Council decides all questions of military policy and all important questions affecting more than a single branch of the War Office. The members act in a dual capacity as—

(*a*) Colleagues of the Secretary of State.

(*b*) Superintendents of the several branches of the War Office.

In their latter capacity the chief duties of members are to—

(*a*) Take any action entailed by decisions of the Council.

(*b*) Give decisions not requiring the authority of the Council.

(*c*) Bring before the Council any important questions requiring decision by superior authority.

W.O. Com., Part II.; pp. 5, 6.

In order to prevent the members of the Council being overwhelmed with matters of routine, the administrative work of the several branches is carried out by Directors acting under their orders, among whom the work of the various Departments has been distributed. Each member of the Council is, however, responsible for the efficient working of his branch, and for the administration of specific votes of the Army Estimates. To secure this he has full control over all subordinates in his Department, and all appointments to positions on the staff of it, either at Headquarters or in the various military Commands, are made on his recommendation.

W.O. Com., Part II., p. 6.; A.O. $\frac{2}{0}\frac{3}{6}\frac{4}{6}$.

The work of the War Office has been divided among the different members of the Army Council as follows:

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Secretary of State—

Responsibility to the Crown and to Parliament.
Submissions to the Crown.
Honours and Rewards.
Promotions and Removals from the Service Military.
Civil Appointments and Promotions.
The Selection of Officers in cases where the recommendation does not rest with the Selection Board, and in other cases, the consideration of the recommendations made by the Selection Board.

W.O L., p. 28.

Chief of the General Staff—

(Under whom are the Director of Military Operations, the Director of Staff Duties, and the Director of Military Training.)
The Military Defence of the Empire.
Operations of War.
Collection of Intelligence.
Training of the Military Forces and Education of Officers.
Selection and Administration of the General Staff.
Official Publications dealing with the Theory of War.
Telegraphs and Signalling.
Mapping.
Administration of Votes for above services.
Military History.

W.O.L., pp. 56-66.

Adjutant-General—

(Under whom are the Director of Recruiting and Organization, the Director of Personal Services, the Director-General of Army Medical Services, and the Director Auxiliary Forces).
Recruiting for the Regular and Auxiliary Forces.
Organization.
Maintenance of the Army abroad in Officers and Men.

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Distribution of Units.
Discipline, Martial, Military, and International Law.
Mobilization.
Ceremonial Matters.
Medical and Sanitary Matters.
Army Schools.
Administration of Votes for above services.
W.O.L., pp. 67-73.

Quartermaster-General—

(Under whom are the Director of Transport and Remounts, Director of Movements and Quarterings, Director of Supplies and Clothing, Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores.)
Transport, Remounts, Railway, Supply, Ordnance, and Veterinary Services.
Custody and Issue of all Military Stores.
Barrack Administration.
Maintenance of authorized reserves of Food and Material.
Postal Services in War.
Contracts for above services.
Administration of Votes for above services.
W.O.L., pp. 74-82.

Master-General of the Ordnance—

(Under whom are the Director of Artillery, and Director of Fortifications and Works.)
Armaments.
Provision and Inspection of Arms and Ammunition.
Ordnance Factories.
Fortifications.
Barrack Maintenance.
Custody of Lands and Ranges.
Technical Committees on Matériel.
Inventions.
Contracts for above services.
Administration of Votes for above services.
W.O.L., pp. 84-94.

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Civil Member—

(Under whom are the Director of Barrack Construction, Chaplain-General, Chief Accountant (non-effective Votes).)

Barrack Construction.
Chaplains' Department.
Purchase and Sale of Lands.
Non-effective Services.
Administration of Votes for above services.

W.O.L., pp. 98-99.

Finance Member—

(Under whom are the Director-General of Army Finance, the Director of Financial Services, and the Director of Army Accounts.)

Compilation of Annual Estimates for Army Services.
General Finance and Loans.
Review of Contracts.
Examination of Accounts and Audit.
Cash Payments.
Administration of Army Accounts Department.

W.O.L., p. 100-104.

The Secretary of the War Office, who is not a member of the Army Council, with the aid of the Assistant-Secretary, is charged with—

Interior Economy of the War Office.
Secretarial Work of the Army Council.
Correspondence with other Departments of State.
Circulation of War News and Official Publication in the Public Press.
Receipt, Registration, Distribution, and Custody of all Official Letters, Telegrams, etc., received in the War Office.
Editing, Publication and Distribution of the Army Lists, and of all Army Regulations, Army Orders, and Army Forms.
Control of all Printing and Stationery.

W.O. Com., Part III., p. 28; W.O.L. p. 50-54.

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Owing to the abolition of the time-honoured office of Commander-in-Chief, a new office has been created—that of Inspector-General of the Forces, whose duties are to inspect all branches of the Forces (both *personnel* and *matériel*) and to report to the Army Council upon their actual condition, and generally on the readiness and fitness of the Army for service. He is also to attend all large manœuvres and reviews, and he and his Staff will act as Umpires. To assist him in his duties he has a Staff of seven Inspectors, viz., of Cavalry, of Horse and Field Artillery, of Garrison Artillery, of Engineers, of Army Service Corps, and of Medical Services, and of Equipment and Ordnance Stores. Neither he nor his Staff has any executive or administrative functions.

W.O. Com., Part I., p. 14; Part III., p. 22.; K.R. App. I., A.L. p. 6b.

A Selection Board, composed of the four Military Members of the Army Council and General Officers Commanding-in-Chief of the Irish, Eastern, Aldershot, and Southern Commands, with the Inspector-General as President, makes recommendations to the Secretary of State for Divisional, District, Brigade, and Regimental Commands, and analogous Appointments, and for all Appointments up to and including Major-General. When the selection of Officers of the Cavalry, Artillery, or Engineers is involved, the Inspectors of these arms are also present. The Military Secretary to the Secretary of State is also the Secretary of this Board. Selections for higher commands and promotions are made by the Secretary of State from a list of officers considered eligible by the Selection Board.

A.O. $\frac{234}{06}$; W.O. Com., Part I. p 15; Part II., p. 27; W.O.L., p. 49

The following permanent committees already exist or will be formed shortly. The subjects they deal with are sufficiently indicated by their titles:—

Under the Army Council—

(*a*) The Army Medical Services Advisory Board.

(*b*) The Nursing Board.

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Under the Chief of the General Staff—

(*a*) War Establishments Committee.

Under the Adjutant-General—

(*a*) Mobilization Committee.

Under the Quartermaster-General—

(*a*) War Railway Council.
(*b*) Barracks Committee.

Under the Master-General of the Ordnance—

(*a*) Ordnance Committee.
(*b*) Ordnance Council.
(*c*) Ordnance Research Board.
(*d*) Small Arms Committee.
(*e*) Royal Engineer Committee.

Under the Finance Member—

(*a*) The Finance Committee.

Under the Secretary of the Army Council—

(*a*) Army Regulations Committee.
(*b*) War Office Papers and Books Committee.

W.O.L. pp. 50-113.

In connection with the Headquarter Staff of the Army, some short reference must be made to the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, which exists for the purpose of obtaining and collating all the information and expert advice required for shaping the national policy in war and the necessary preparations in peace, including Naval, Indian, and Colonial affairs. This Committee is composed of certain Cabinet Ministers at the head of the Departments of State concerned, with the Prime Minister as the President. In order to ensure continuity of the work and a due record of the same, a small secretariat has been added as a permanent nucleus, consisting of a Permanent Secretary, who is to be assisted by two Naval, two Military, and two Indian Officers, with one or more representatives of the Colonies.

W.O. Com. Part I., pp. 3, 4.

The Defence Committee then, briefly, acts as expert

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advisers of the Government in regard to technical questions. The Cabinet determines their political policy and the expert members of the Defence Committee furnish them with information as to how they are to carry out their policy. The Committee is summoned by the Prime Minister, and he decides what heads of departments and what experts are to be brought in. The Prime Minister and Secretarial Staff are the only permanent members, other officials attend only by invitation.

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II.—THE GENERAL STAFF.

A Special Army Order, dated 12th September, 1906, marked a further very important step in the re-constitution of our military system, as recommended by the Esher Committee, namely, the Organization of a General Staff, based on a system somewhat similar to that which obtains in the German Army.

The General Staff of the Army falls into 2 principal divisions, viz.:—

(*a*) The General Staff at Army Headquarters.
(*b*) The General Staff in Commands and Districts.

Functions of (*a*) are—

(i) Advise on strategical distribution of Army.
(ii) Supervise education of officers.
(iii) Supervise training and preparation of Army for War.
(iv) Study military schemes, offensive and defensive.
(v) Collect and collate military intelligence.
(vi) Direct general policy in Army matters.

Functions of (*b*) are—

To assist officers on whose staffs they are serving—

(i) In promoting military efficiency.
(ii) In supervising education of officers and training of the troops,
(iii) In carrying out the policy prescribed by Headquarters.

A.O. $\frac{253}{06}$.

The officers of the General Staff are designated as follows:—

Major-General General Staff.
Brigadier-General General Staff.

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General Staff Officer 1st Grade, corresponding to A.A.G. or A.Q.M.G.
General Staff Officer 2nd Grade, corresponding to D.A.A.G. or D.A.Q.M.G.
General Staff Officer 3rd Grade, corresponding to Staff Captain.

A.O., $\frac{63}{07}$.

All appointments to the General Staff will be for 4 years, after which an officer below the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel must return to his regiment for 1 year.

The officers of the General Staff in commands look to the Chief of the General Staff as their departmental head; they are appointed on his advice and trained under his personal supervision. They should be capable of aiding the generals under whom they are serving in carrying out the policy prescribed at Army Headquarters.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

Army Headquarters.	Major-Generals.	Brigadier-Genls.	General Staff Officers, 1st Grade.	General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade.	General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade.	Brigade Majors.	Total.
Director of Military Operations	1	—	3	14	17	—	35
Director of Staff Duties	1	—	1	3	4	—	9
Director of Military Training	1	—	2	4	6	—	13
Total at Army Headquarters ...	3	—	6	21	27	—	57
Totals in Commands and Districts	1	6	16	54	12	25	114
General Total at Army Headquarters and in Commands	4	6	22	75	39	25	171

A.O. $\frac{233}{06}$.

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III.—COMMANDS AT HOME.

The United Kingdom is divided into 7 Commands and the London District (which is separate from any Command), as under:—

The Aldershot Command	—Headquarters,	Aldershot.
The Southern Command	,,	Tidworth.
The Eastern Command	,,	London.
The Irish Command	,,	Dublin.
The Scottish Command	,,	Edinburgh.
The Northern Command	,,	York.
The Western Command	,,	Chester.

The area of these Commands is defined in the Official Army List, pp. 7—22a.

The Aldershot Command being held ready as part of the first force for a foreign expedition is not territorialized; but each of the other Commands is sub-divided in groups of Territorial Districts for the localization of the Infantry of the Line.

A.O. $\frac{52}{06}$ and $\frac{28}{07}$; W.O. Com., Part II., p. 12.

Each Command is commanded by a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, who, assisted by his staff, is responsible for the training, efficiency, and discipline of all the troops and for the administration of his Command.

For purely administrative duties there is in each Command an officer on the staff of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief styled, "Major-General (or Brigadier) in charge of Administration," who carries out all the administrative services. He is charged with all the duties assigned to the branches of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Master-General of Ordnance and Finance; that is, all the duties of the Staff of a command, except those allotted to the General Staff. He prepares such estimates as are required,

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including sums wanted for training purposes. He is responsible to the War Office that the money voted by Parliament is properly expended. He acts under the authority of the General Commanding-in-Chief, but has power to deal with all administrative matters not involving questions of principle, and corresponds direct with the War Office on such matters.

A.O., $\frac{39}{05}$.

Round the Coast are various fortresses and defended ports, to which special garrisons would be allotted in war. These areas have been divided up, and specially appointed officers have been assigned as Coast Defence Commanders, who are responsible for the training of all Artillery and Engineer Units allotted to their defences, for the state of the defences, armaments, works, defence schemes, etc., connected with their defences.

The Commands, except Aldershot, are sub-divided into 67 Regimental Districts, each of which forms the area to which is allotted one of the Territorial Regiments of the Infantry of the Line, which is chiefly recruited from the Regimental District. These vary very much in size, as the regiments have been assigned to the different localities according to the density or otherwise of the population, it being calculated that each territorial district should contain, as nearly as possible, about 200,000 males. Thus in those parts of the Kingdom where there are many large towns, the Regimental District comprises only part of a county, as in Surrey, Lancashire, or Yorkshire, while in Scotland and Ireland the Regimental Districts each consist of several counties. At the chief town in the district is the Regimental Depôt, where for the present the recruits of the line and Militia are trained. These Regimental Districts have been grouped together in groups of four, five, or six, under a Commander with the rank of Brigadier, who is responsible for the training and administration of all the Depôts, both Infantry and Artillery, and the Militia and Volunteer Infantry in the group. He is relieved of all correspondence and routine by the Officer in Charge of Records. He is also

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charged with the duties in connection with recruiting and civil employment of reservists and discharged soldiers.

A.B. pp. 93, 94.; A.O., $\frac{30}{05}$.

There are 13 Grouped Regimental Districts as under:

Command.	Grouped Regimental District.	Headquarters.
Scottish.	Highland	Perth.
	Lowland	Hamilton.
Northern.	Border	Newcastle.
	Yorkshire	Pontefract.
	North Midland	Lichfield.
Western.	Lancashire	Preston.
	Welsh Border	Shrewsbury.
Southern.	South Midland	Warwick.
	Western Counties	Exeter.
	Rifle (not counted as such in Army List)	Winchester.
Eastern.	Eastern Counties	Warley.
	Home Counties	Hounslow.
Irish.	North Irish	Belfast.
	South Irish	Cork.

Officer in Charge of Records.

This officer, acting under orders of the Commander of the Grouped Regimental Districts, takes charge of all records of the Territorial Regiments whose depôts form part of the group. Under instructions from the War Office, he makes all necessary arrangements for furnishing drafts to units abroad. He commands the Reservists whose records are in his charge, and is

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responsible for issue to Reservists of notices to rejoin when mobilization is ordered.

In addition to Infantry, there are also officers in charge of records of Cavalry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Army Service Corps, whose duties are similar to the above.

The United Kingdom is further divided into Artillery Districts under Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery, who are charged with the command and training of the Auxiliary Artillery units in their areas, and who superintend the Artillery recruiting agencies.

A.B. p. 99; A.O., $\frac{30}{03}$.

The troops at home have, as far as possible, been organized so as to produce a Field Force consisting of 4 Cavalry Brigades, 6 Divisions, and Army Troops. To each of these Brigades and Divisions, Commanders are assigned who are responsible for the discipline and training of the Units under their command.

A.O., $\frac{28}{07}$, App. A.

The Brigades and Divisions are located as follows:—

Command.	Division.	Headquarters.
Aldershot	1st and 2nd	Aldershot
Southern	3rd	Bulford
Eastern	4th	Woolwich
Irish	5th	Curragh
	6th	Cork

1st	Cavalry	Brigade	Headquarters,	Aldershot.
2nd	,,	,,	,,	Canterbury.
3rd	,,	,,	,,	Curragh.
4th	,,	,,	,,	Colchester.

F.A. Tab., 07.

The command of the troops in the different Commands will therefore be exercised under the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the following manner:—

(*a*) Field troops (regulars); by Divisional and Brigade Commanders.

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(*b*) Coast Defence troops (regulars and auxiliaries); by officers specially appointed as Coast Defence Commanders.

(*c*) Grouped Regimental Districts; by Brigadiers Commanding all the Artillery and Infantry Depôts in the Group.

(*d*) Auxiliary Forces (except those under Coast Defence Commanders):

(i) Yeomanry; by a Staff Officer for Imperial Yeomanry usually a Cavalry Colonel appointed in each Command, except Aldershot and Ireland—in the latter the duties will be performed by the Brigadier of 3rd Cavalry Brigade.

(ii) Militia and Volunteer Artillery; by Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery appointed to command.

(iii) Militia and Volunteer Engineers by the Chief Engineer of the Command.

(iv) Militia and Volunteer Infantry; by the Brigadiers Commanding Groups of Regimental Districts, except those in the London District who will be under the General Officer Commanding that District.

(v) Militia and Volunteer Medical Corps by the Principal Medical Officer of the Command.

A.O., $\frac{80}{05}$.

The Channel Islands form two separate District Commands, Jersey being one, and Guernsey and Alderney the other; they are commanded by General Officers, who are also the Civil Governors. There is one company of garrison artillery and one battalion of infantry in Guernsey, and one of each in Jersey, with detachments of R.E., A.S.C., and R.A.M.C., the remainder of the troops being composed of Channel Islands militia.

A.L., p. 23.

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Questions.

1. For what objects are the line battalions connected with the regimental district?
2. Give a general account of the existing organization of the Army, so far as it relates to the territorial divisions of the Kingdom for purposes of command, recruiting, and the assignment of troops to localities.
3. Describe the organization of a regimental district.
4. What do you understand by a "Regimental District?"

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IV.—COMMANDS ABROAD.

India forms a separate command under a Commander-in-Chief, who is, to a great extent, independent of the Army Council; under him the troops in India are divided into two great Field Force Commands, termed the Northern and Southern Armies, the whole being organized in 9 divisions, and the Burma Division, each commanded by a General Officer. Each of these Commands is further sub-divided into Divisions and Brigades.

A.L., pp. 24-29.

Each of the various Colonies where Imperial troops are serving forms a separate Command, under a General Officer or Colonel on the Staff, according to the size of the garrison. The General Officers commanding in Bermuda, Gibraltar, and Malta are also the Civil Governors. There are no Imperial troops now in Canada, Australia, or in New Zealand, and the tendency is, as the local forces in the various dominions and colonies become better trained and organized and more efficient, to gradually withdraw the British troops and leave the defence of these stations to the local forces.

A.L., pp. 29a-38.

In connection with this subject the following definitions will be found useful:—

An Imperial Coaling Station is fortified, and is garrisoned by Imperial troops, with or without the assistance of local auxiliaries.

A Colonial Coaling Station is fortified, and is garrisoned by colonial regular troops, with or without the assistance of local auxiliaries.

A Naval Coaling Station is fortified and maintained by the Navy.

A Defensive Port or Harbour in a colony is fortified by a colony for local reasons quite apart from Imperial considerations.

A.B., p. 492 *note.*

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V.—CAVALRY.

There are 31 Regiments of Cavalry, divided into 3 regiments of Household Cavalry, and 28 regiments of the Line.

The Household Cavalry consists of

2 Regiments of Life Guards.
1 Regiment of Horse Guards.

The Cavalry of the Line consists of

7 Regiments of Dragoon Guards.
3 Regiments of Dragoons.
6 Regiments of Lancers.
12 Regiments of Hussars.

A.L., pp. 142-174.

For recruiting they are grouped into 4 Corps, called Household Cavalry, Dragoons of the Line, Lancers of the Line, and Hussars of the Line. **R.R., 95.** The regiments are affiliated in pairs for the purpose of posting men. There are 2 Depôts, one for Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Lancers at Canterbury, and another for Hussars at York. **A.O.** $\frac{168}{05}$.

The Regiment is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a regimental staff consisting of the Adjutant, Ridingmaster,* Quartermaster, and various warrant officers and staff-serjeants. A regiment at home is organized in 3 service squadrons and a machine-gun section. In the colonies a regiment has 3 service squadrons and a reserve troop. Each service squadron is commanded by a Major, assisted by a Captain, and is divided into 4 troops each under a subaltern. On mobilization a reserve squadron will be formed composed of all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who are unable to proceed with their regiment on active service. **A.O.** $\frac{168}{05}$, $\frac{154}{06}$; **K.R., 663.**

*Ridingmasters are to be withdrawn, Adjutants performing these duties. But Ridingmasters are temporarily with Cavalry Regiments at home and in South Africa.

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The establishment of a service squadron allotted to the 1st Cavalry Brigade is:—

6 Officers.
11 Serjeants.
8 Corporals.
2 Trumpeters.
5 Artificers.
160 Privates.

192 all ranks, with 136 public horses.

A.O. $\frac{168}{05}$, App. B.

The establishment of a Regiment is—

	Home.	S. Africa and Egypt.	India.
Officers	26	24	29
Warrant Officers	2	2	2
Serjeants	52	47	54
Corporals	30	26	32
Trumpeters	8	7	9
Artificers	19	17	21
Privates	578	470	480
Total, all ranks... ...	715	593	627
Horses	515	479	561

R.E., p. 7.

Twelve of the Regiments serving at home have been formed into 4 Brigades, commanded by a Colonel having the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, these have their headquarters as under:—

1st Brigade, Aldershot.
2nd Brigade, Canterbury.
3rd Brigade, Curragh.
4th Brigade, Colchester.

F.A. Tab., 1907.

The Riding Establishment is attached to the Cavalry School at Netheravon. **A.L., p. 42.**

The establishment of all ranks of the Cavalry, including the Permanent Staff of the Auxiliary Forces, for 1907—8, is 14,884 at home and 5,644 in India. Total, 20,528. **A.E, p. 24.**

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The Cavalry are armed with the new short Lee-Enfield rifle, the magazine of which holds 10 rounds; the sword, which is carried by all ranks, attached (when mounted) to the saddle; the lance, carried by both ranks of Lancer regiments; and the revolver, carried by warrant officers, staff-serjeants, serjeants, and trumpeters. Each man armed with a rifle will carry his ammunition in a bandolier over the left shoulder.

A.O., $\frac{258}{08}$. F.S.M. Cav., p. 17.

The war strength of a squadron is—

6 Officers.
10 Staff-Serjeants and Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
8 Artificers.
134 Rank and File.

160 all ranks, with 167 horses.

The war strength of the Regiment in the field, which consists of the 3 service squadrons is—

25 Officers.
1 Warrant Officer.
37 Staff-Serjeants and Serjeants.
6 Trumpeters.
28 Artificers.
444 Rank and File.

541 all ranks, with 572 horses.

W.E., pp. 37-38.

Each Regiment has a machine-gun section, under a subaltern, equipped with a machine-gun, carried with tripod, ammunition, and 1 set of machine-gun pack-saddlery in 2 G.S. limbered wagons. The strength of the section is 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, and 12 men (including 4 first line drivers).

The Regimental Transport consists of—

*3 Limbered G.S. wagons for S.A.A.
*3 Limbered G.S. wagons for tools and signalling equipment.

*Transport marked with an asterisk is 1st Line Transport, the remainder is 2nd Line. F.S.M. Cav., p. 4.

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6 General service wagons, for baggage, stores, and supplies.
*2 G.S. limbered wagons for Machine Gun, etc.†
1 Water cart.
*1 Maltese cart for medical equipment.
*6 Pack animals, for scouts.
*1 Pack animal for veterinary stores.

W.E., pp. 38-39.

The ammunition carried for the rifles is—

100 rounds on the soldier.
100 rounds for each, in regimental reserve.
100 rounds for each in Brigade Ammunition Column.
100 rounds for each, in the Divisional Ammunition Column.
3,500 rounds are also carried for the machine-gun, packed in belts, on the wagon, and 16,000 rounds in regimental reserve.
10,000 rounds per machine-gun with the Brigade Ammunition Column, and 10,000 per gun with the Divisional Ammunition Column.

F.S.M. Cav., p. 42.

Tools carried by a Cavalry Regiment in the field.

(*a*) Entrenching Tools—
18 Shovels.
12 Pickaxes.

(*b*) Cutting Tools—
13 Felling axes.
9 Hand axes.
4 Hand saws.
3 Cross-cut saws.
36 Reaping hooks.

(*c*) Miscellaneous—
3 Crow-bars.
153 lbs. gun-cotton.
150 sand bags.

W.E., p. 9.

*Transport marked with an asterisk is 1st Line Transport, the remainder is 2nd Line. F.S.M. Cav., p. 4.

†Regiments not provided with G.S. limbered waggons for carrying the machine gun will retain 1 wagon S.A.A. for machine gun ammunition

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The rates of pay of the various ranks of the Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line are as under:—

	Household Cavalry.	Cavalry of the Line.
	s. d.	s. d.
Corporal-Major	5 10	
Serjeant-Major		5 4
Bandmaster	5 6	5 6
Quartermaster-Corporal-Major, or Quartermaster-Serjeant...	4 6	4 4
Farrier Quartermaster-Corporal, or Farrier-Quartermaster-Serjeant	4 3	4 0
Squadron Corporal-Maj., or Squadron Serjt.-Major	4 6	4 4
Squadron Quartermaster-Corporal, or Squadron-Quartermaster-Serjeant...	3 6	3 4
Squadron Corporal-Major Rough Rider, or Squadron Serjeant-Major Rough Rider	4 0	3 10
Squadron Corporal-Major-Instructor in Fencing, or Squadron Serjt.-Maj.-Inst. in Fencing	3 3	3 3
Farrier Staff-Corpl., or Farrier Staff-Serjt ...	3 10	3 4
Serjeant-Cook or Corporal-Cook...	3 6	3 2
Corporal of Horse, or Serjeant	3 0	2 8
Cpl. of Horse Trumpeter, or Serjt.-Trumpeter	3 2	2 8
Saddler-Corporal of Horse, or Saddler-Serjt....	4 0	3 8
Farrier-Corporal of Horse, or Farrier-Serjt....	3 4	2 10
Lance-Serjeant		2 4
Shoeing Smith Corporal	2 9	2 2
Corporal	2 8	2 0
Saddler-Corpl., or Saddle-tree maker Corpl. ...		2 0
Lance-Corporal		1 6
Kettle Drummer	2 4	1 9
Saddler...	2 4½	1 9½
Saddle-tree maker	2 4½	1 9½
Shoeing Smith	2 3	1 8
Trumpeter	1 11	1 4
Private or Bandsman	1 9	1 2
Boy until 18, or on establishment of the Band	8	8

R.W., 691, 754.

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Questions.

1. State briefly the peace organization of a cavalry regiment.
2. How is a squadron sub-divided?
3. How many service squadrons has a cavalry regiment? How are cavalry regiments grouped together for purpose of enlistment?
4. What do you understand by the Corps of Lancers?
5. Give the daily rate of pay of a serjeant, corporal, and private.

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VI.—ARTILLERY.

The Artillery is divided into 2 Corps, the Horse and Field, and the Mountain and Garrison Artillery.

A.O., $\frac{96}{90}$.

The Horse, Field, and Mountain Artillery is organized in batteries, each commanded by a Major, who is assisted by a Captain. The battery is sub-divided into three sections, each commanded by a subaltern. Each section is further divided into 2 sub-sections, each consisting of one gun, with its wagon and the men and horses belonging to it, under the command of a serjeant, who is called the "No. 1." **K.R., 663.**

For manœuvre the battery is divided into—

(*a*) The firing battery.

(*b*) The first line wagons.

The "firing battery" consists of 6 guns and 6 ammunition wagons (in heavy batteries of 4 guns and 4 wagons).

The "first line wagons" consist of the remainder of the ammunition wagons authorized to accompany a battery (6 in number in Q.F. batteries). In all cases each wagon of the "firing battery" follows its gun. In column of route, when 2 wagons of a sub-section are present, they immediately follow their gun.

F.A.T., sec. 65.

The establishment of a battery at home varies according to whether it is on the higher or lower establishment:—

5 Officers.
9 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
128 to 159 Rank and File.
With 6 guns, and from 94 to 135 horses.

There will be at home 6 Batteries R.H.A. on the

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higher and 8 on the lower establishment; and 21 Batteries R.F.A. on the higher and 78 on the lower.

A.E., p. 14.

The Garrison Artillery is divided into companies, each commanded by a Major, assisted by a Captain, with usually 3 subalterns. Each company is divided into 2 sections of 2 or 3 sub-sections each. **K.R., 663.**

There is no fixed establishment for a company, as the officers and men are assigned to various fortresses, each of which has an establishment fixed at the numbers required to man the armament of that particular fortress. The officers and men allotted to the fortress are distributed by the Officer Commanding, so that each company will be of such establishment as will best conduce to unity of command. The various companies are localized and will remain permanently at their stations, the officers and men being relieved individually after certain periods of service thereat. **A.O., $\frac{25}{66}$.**

The number of batteries and companies is—

Horse	28	service and 1	depôt.
Field	150	„ 4	„
Mountain ...	8	„ —	„
Garrison... ...	100	„ 4	„

The establishment of all ranks for 1907-8 is 50,891.

A.E., p. 24.

The Horse Artillery is armed with a 13-pr. breech-loading gun; the Field Artillery (except the Howitzer batteries) is armed with an 18-pr. Q.F. gun; 18 field batteries are armed with 5-in. B.L. howitzers; the Mountain Artillery have a 10-pr. jointed gun, which can be taken to pieces and carried on pack animals; and 12 of the garrison companies are organized as heavy batteries, and armed with a 60-pr. B.L. gun—one of these batteries is attached to each of the six Divisions of the Field Force at home, the remaining 6 serve in India; 4 as siege companies to work heavy guns at a siege, when the nature of the ordnance varies according to the operations. Heavy companies in India are armed with four 40-prs. and two 6·3-in. howitzers. 48 rifles are carried with each horse

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or field battery, and one rifle for every gunner in the ammunition columns, with 50 rounds of ammunition per rifle carried on the soldier. **A.L., pp. 272-314; W.E., p. 7.**

The war strength of a battery of Horse Artillery is—

5 Officers.
9 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
9 Artificers.
176 Rank and file.
7 Drivers A.S.C. attached for 2nd line transport.
208 all ranks, with 234 horses.

W.E., pp. 42-43.

The transport of a battery of Horse Artillery consists of—

6 Guns with their limbers.
12 Ammunition wagons, with limbers.
2 G.S. wagons for baggage, stores and supplies.
1 Water cart. **W.E., p. 46.**

The total number of rounds carried with the battery is 176; with the Brigade Ammunition Columns, 204; with Divisional Ammunition Column, 128. **W.E., p. 6.**

2 Horse Artillery Batteries, with an Ammunition Column, form a Horse Artillery Brigade, which is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a staff of 2 officers and 24 other ranks (excluding attached). The total strength of the Brigade is :—

19 Officers.
1 Warrant Officer.
28 Staff-Serjeants and Serjeants.
7 Trumpeters.
33 Artificers.
600 Rank and File.

688 all ranks, with 803 horses. **W.E., p. 45.**

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The Ammunition Column consists of Head-quarters and 2 sections, and is composed of—

4 Officers.
10 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
14 Artificers.
207 Rank and File.

237 all ranks, with 304 horses.

W.E., pp. 43-45.

The Transport of a Royal Horse Artillery Brigade consists of :—

	Vehicles
Headquarters—	
1 Medical cart 1 G.S. wagon	2
2 Batteries—	
12 Gun carriages with limbers 24 Ammunition wagons with limbers 2 Water carts 4 G.S. wagons for baggage	42
Ammunition Column, Headquarters—	
1 Water cart 1 G.S. wagon for baggage	2
2 Sections—	
6 S.A.A. carts 12 Ammunition wagons with limbers 12 G.S. wagons for gun ammunition 10 G.S. wagons for S.A.A. 4 G.S. wagons for baggage	44
Total	90 vehicles.

W.E., p. 46.

Horse Artillery with a mounted Brigade consists of:—

1 Battery.
1 Ammunition Column.

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The war strength of an 18-pr. field battery is—

5 Officers.
9 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
9 Artificers.
178 Rank and File.

203 all ranks, with 180 horses. **W.E., pp. 52, 53.**

War strength of a Field Artillery Howitzer battery is—

5 Officers.
8 Serjeants.
9 Artificers.
2 Trumpeters.
166 Rank and File.

190 all ranks and 156 horses. **W.E., p. 57.**

The transport of an 18-pr. field battery, or 5-in. howitzer battery, consists of—

6 Guns, or howitzers, with their limbers.
*12 Ammunition wagons, with limbers.
1 Water cart.
2 G.S. wagons for baggage, stores and supplies.

W.E., pp. 55, 60.

The number of rounds carried for an 18-pr. battery is 176 with the battery, 204 with the Brigade Ammunition Column, 128 with the Divisional Ammunition Column. **W.E., p. 6.**

A Field Artillery Brigade is composed of the Headquarters and 3 batteries, with an ammunition column, and is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a staff of 2 officers and 32 other ranks. The total strength of the Brigade is :—

*9 Ammunition wagons with Howitzer battery.

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25 Officers.
1 Warrant Officer.
37 Serjeants.
9 Trumpeters.
42 Artificers.
860 Rank and File.

974 all ranks, with 981 horses. **W.E., p. 54.**

The Ammunition Column included in the above is composed of—

5 Officers.
10 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
14 Artificers.
299 Rank and File.

330 all ranks, with 414 horses. **W.E., p. 54.**

Transport of a Field Artillery Brigade consists of :—

Headquarters—	
1 Medical cart 1 G.S. wagon for baggage	Vehicles 2
3 batteries—	
18 Gun carriages with limbers 3 Water carts 36 Ammunition wagons 6 G.S. wagons for baggage	63
Ammunition Column—	
18 Ammunition wagons with limbers 24 G.S. wagons with gun ammunition 10 G.S. wagons with S.A.A. 7 S.A.A. carts 1 Water cart 4 G.S. wagons for baggage	64
	Total 129

W.E., p. 55.

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Field Artillery (Howitzer) Brigade consists of :—

Head-quarters.
2 Batteries.
1 Ammunition Column.

War Strength—

18 Officers.
1 Warrant Officer.
22 Serjeants.
27 Artificers.
7 Trumpeters.
471 Rank and File.

Total 546 all ranks, and 497 horses.

Transport of Howitzer Brigade :—

Head-quarters—		
1 Medical Cart.	}	Vehicles
1 G.S. Wagon.	}	2
With 2 Batteries—		
12 Howitzers.		
2 Water Carts.		36
18 Ammunition Wagons.		
4 G.S. Wagons.		
Ammunition Column—		
1 Water cart.		
6 Ammunition wagons with limbers.		22
12 G.S. ammunition wagons.		
3 G.S. wagons for baggage.		
	Total	60

W.E., pp. 59, 60.

The war strength of a Heavy Artillery (60 pr.) Battery is :—

5 Officers.
8 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
8 Artificers.
164 Rank and file.

187 all ranks, with 151 horses.

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The transport of a Heavy Battery consists of—

4 Guns, with their limbers.
10 G.S. wagons for ammunition.
1 Water cart.
2 G.S. wagons for baggage, stores, and supplies.
2 G.S. wagons for technical stores.

19 vehicles.

The Heavy Artillery Battery has an Ammunition Column attached, total strength of which is :—

1 Officer.
1 Staff-Serjeant.
4 Artificers.
55 Rank and File.

61 all ranks, and 63 horses.

The transport of this Column consists of :—

7 G.S. wagons for ammunition.
1 G.S. wagon for technical stores.
1 G.S. wagon for baggage.

Total 9 vehicles.

W.E., pp. 63-4.

A Divisional Ammunition Column consists of Headquarters and 4 Sections, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel with a staff of 3 officers and 22 other ranks. Total strength is :—

20 Officers.
1 Warrant Officer.
14 Serjeants.
44 Artificers.
2 Trumpeters.
805 Rank and File.

886 all ranks, and 1,165 horses.

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Its transport consists of :—

2 Water Carts.
1 Maltese Cart.
6 G.S. wagons for 13 pr. ammunition.
72 G.S. wagons for 18 pr. ammunition.
24 G.S. wagons for Howitzer ammunition.
8 G.S. wagons for 60 pr. ammunition.
46 G.S. wagons for S.A. ammunition.
13 G.S. wagons for baggage. **W.E., pp. 65-67.**

The rates of pay of the different branches of Artillery are as follows :—

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	Horse Artillery.	Field and Mountain Artillery.	Garrison Artillery.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Master Gunner, 1st Class...			6 0
Master Gunner, 2nd Class			5 8
Serjeant-Major	6 0	5 10	5 10
Bandmaster			6 0
Master Gunner, 3rd Class			4 6
Quartermaster-Serjeant	4 4	4 2	4 2
Farrier Quartermaster-Serjeant and Carriage Smith	4 5	4 3	
Saddler Quartermaster-Serjeant ...	3 11	3 9	
Smith Quartermaster-Serjeant ...			4 3
Wheeler Quartermaster-Serjeant ...	3 11	3 9	3 9
Battery Serjeant-Major, or Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant ...	4 4	4 2	
Company Serjeant-Major...			4 0
Company Quartermaster-Serjeant ...			3 9
Company Serjt.-Major-Inst. of Gunnery		4 0	4 0
Farrier Staff-Serjeant and Carriage Smith	4 3	4 1	
Saddler Staff-Serjeant	3 9	3 7	
Smith Staff-Serjeant			4 1
Wheeler Staff-Serjeant	3 9	3 7	3 7
Serjeant	3 4	3 2	3 2
Serjeant Trumpeter	3 4	3 2	3 2
Serjeant Cook	3 10	3 8	3 8
Farrier Serjeant and Carriage Smith ...	3 9	3 7	3 7
Saddler Serjeant	3 4	3 2	
Smith Serjeant			3 7
Wheeler Serjeant	3 4	3 2	3 2
Serjeant of the Band			3 6
Corporal	2 8	2 6	2 6
1st Corporal of the Band			2 9
Shoeing Smith Corporal and Carriage Smith	2 8	2 6	
Saddler Corporal	2 8	2 6	2 6
Smith Corporal			2 6
Wheeler Corporal	2 8	2 6	2 6
Bombardier	2 5	2 3	2 3
Saddler Bombardier	2 5	2 3	
Wheeler Bombardier	2 5	2 3	
2nd Corporal of the Band			2 6
Acting Bombardier (gunner)	1 9	1 7	1 7
Acting Bombardier (driver)	1 8	1 7	
Saddler	2 2	2 0	
Shoeing and Carriage Smith	2 2	2 0	2 0
Smith			2 0
Wheeler	2 2	2 0	2 0
Musician			1 5
Trumpeter	2 0	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Gunner	1 4	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Driver...	1 3	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	
Boy, until 18	8	8	8

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Questions.

1. State briefly the peace organization of the Royal Artillery.

2. How are the following sub-divided :—A battery of fie'd artillery ; a company of garrison artillery ?

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VII.—INFANTRY.

The Infantry is divided into the Brigade of Guards, and the Infantry of the Line.

The Brigade of Guards consists of 4 Regiments, 2 of 3* Battalions, 1 of 2, and 1 of 1. **A.O.**, $\frac{2,3,5}{0,6}$

The Infantry of the Line consists of 67 Territorial Regiments and 2 Rifle Regiments. The normal composition of a Territorial Regiment is 2 Line Battalions with 2 Militia Battalions and a Depôt. Three Regiments, however, have 4 Line Battalions. The number of Militia Battalions varies from 1 to 4. The 2 Rifle Regiments have no territorial connection with any particular part of the country; they have a combined Depôt at Winchester, they have each 4 Line Battalions, and the King's Royal Rifles has 4 Militia Battalions and the Rifle Brigade 3.

Thus we have altogether 9 Battalions of Guards, and 148 Line Battalions. **A.E., p. 24.**

A Battalion is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a regimental staff, consisting of the Adjutant and Quartermaster, and various warrant officers and staff-serjeants. It is organized in 8 companies, each commanded by a Major or Captain, assisted by 1 or 2 subalterns. Each company is divided into 2 half companies, each commanded by a subaltern; and the half companies are divided into 2 sections, each under a Non-Commissioned Officer. The sections each are sub-divided into 2 squads, under a Non-Commissioned Officer, or selected private. This organization will be maintained both in barracks and in the field. **K.R., 663; A.O.**, $\frac{1,5,4}{0,6}$; **I.T., sec. 59.**

*The reduction of the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards has been postponed for the present.

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The establishment of a company at home is—

2 or 3 Officers
4 Serjeants.
5 Corporals.
2 Drummers.
85 Privates.

99 all ranks. **R.E., p. 36.**

The establishment of the Battalion is—

	Home.	India.	Egypt.	Elsewhere Abroad.
Officers	24	29	28	28
Warrant Officers	2	2	2	2
Serjeants	39	46	46	46
Corporals	40	40	40	40
Drummers... ...	16	16	16	16
Privates	680	900	726	800
Total, all ranks	801	1033	858	932

R E., p. 36.

The establishment of all ranks of the Infantry for 1907-8 including Foot Guards, is 153,128. **A.E., p. 24.**

The arms of the Infantry are the rifle and bayonet. The latest pattern rifle in possession is the short Lee-Enfield pattern 1903—Mark I., a small bore (·303 calibre) magazine rifle, with a charger system of loading. The magazine holds 10 rounds. All ranks carry the rifle and bayonet, except warrant officers and staff-serjeants, who have a sword and revolver in peace time, but carry a carbine in place of these articles in war; and pipers, who have a dirk and revolver. 148 picks and 222 shovels are carried for each battalion.

In the haversack, on service, the dismounted soldier carries his fork, spoon, and tooth-brush, shaving brush, comb, razor and case, spare boot laces, housewife, towel, soap, and pay book, with extra ammunition when action is imminent, emergency ration, and unused portion of bread or biscuit ration.

He carries his worsted cap and a pair of socks in the pockets of his great coat, and a clasp knife suspended by a lanyard round his neck.

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50 per cent. of soldiers on service carry 140 rounds of ammunition, and 50 per cent. carry 90 rounds, and an intrenching tool. These rounds are carried—50 in the bandolier and 90 in the brown leather waist-belt which has six 15-round pockets on it. **F.S.M. Inf., pp. 15, 16, 41.**

The war strength of a company is—

3 Officers.
5 Serjeants.
2 Drummers.
110 Rank and File.

120 all ranks. **W.E., p. 87.**

The war strength of the Battalion in the field is—

29 Officers.
1 Warrant Officer.
50 Serjeants.
16 Drummers.
928 Rank and File.

1024 all ranks, with 71 horses and mules. **W.E., p. 88.**

Each battalion has a machine gun section with 2 machine guns carried in a G. S. limbered wagon, worked by a *detachment of 1 serjeant, 1 corporal and 14 men (including 2 drivers).

The Regimental Transport consists of :

Headquarters—

†5 S.A.A. carts
†2 Tool carts
1 Maltese cart for medical stores.
‡2 Water carts.
‡4 G. S. wagons for baggage.
2 pack animals, spare.

* One subaltern of the battalion will act as the machine-gun officer.

† These carts will be replaced by 7 G.S. limbered wagons when available.

‡2nd line transport (remainder 1st line).

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Machine Gun Section—

*1 Limbered G.S. wagon for 2 machine guns, tripods, ammunition, etc.

†1 S.A.A. cart.

Companies—

8 pack animals for ammunition.

8 „ „ „ tools. **W.E., pp. 87-89.**

The ammunition carried for each rifle is—

115 rounds on the soldier (average).

100 do. in the regimental reserve.

100 do. in the Field Artillery Brigade Ammunition Column.

100 do. in the Divisional Ammunition Column.

Total 415 rounds.

Machine Gun Ammunition for each gun—

3,500 rounds packed in belts and carried on G.S. limbered wagon or on the machine gun carriage in those battalions not yet provided with G.S. limbered wagons.

8,000 rounds with regimental reserve.

10,000 „ „ Brigade Ammunition Column.

10,000 „ „ Divisional „ „

31,500 **F.S.M. Inf., p. 41.**

*Battalions not yet provided with G.S. limbered wagons will retain 2 machine gun carriages.

†Will be replaced by G.S. limbered wagon when available.

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The rates of pay of the different ranks of the Guards and Infantry of the Line are as under :—

	Foot Guards.	Infantry of the Line.
	s. d.	s. d.
Serjeant-Major	5 2	5 0
Bandmaster	5 0	5 0
Quartermaster-Serjeant	4 0	4 0
Colour-Serjeant	3 8	3 6
Colour-Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry ...	3 3	3 3
Serjeant	2 6	2 4
Serjeant-Cook	3 0	2 10
Serjeant Drummer, Serjeant Piper, or Serjeant Bugler	2 6	2 4
Lance-Serjeant	2 2	2 0
Corporal	1 9	1 8
Lance-Corporal	1 4	1 3
Bugler, Piper, or Drummer	1 2	1 1
Private, or Bandsman	1 1	1 0
Boy until 18, or on establishment of Band	8	8

R.W., 691, 778, A.O., $\frac{153}{06}$.

QUESTIONS.

1. Explain the meaning of Territorial Regiment.
2. State briefly the peace organization of an Infantry Battalion.
3. Explain the organization of a British Battalion in the field.
4. How is a company sub-divided?
5. State in detail the constitution of the *personnel* of an Infantry company in the field.
6. Give in detail the latest War Establishment (including transport) for an Infantry Battalion.
7. How many Infantry regiments of the Line are there in the British Army?
8. How many regular battalions in a Line Regiment? How many companies in a battalion?
9. Give the daily rate of pay of a serjeant, corporal and private.

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VIII.—MOUNTED INFANTRY AND CYCLISTS.

Mounted Infantry does not exist in our Service as a separate arm in peace time, but is recognized as a separate unit to be formed for service in the field. A School of Instruction has been established at Longmoor. Men are selected from each of our Infantry Battalions at home and sent to this school for a 3 months' course of training. The men are chosen for their smartness and intelligence, and must all be at least 2nd class shots. The course of instruction includes riding and stable duties, and general mounted infantry duties in the field. A company is composed of 4 sections. Each section is composed of an officer and about 30 men from a Battalion. These officers and men rejoin their Battalions after completing a course of training, and would be called upon to compose the companies which would be formed when required for active service. Three Battalions composed of 3 or 4 such companies, are still serving in South Africa.

A.L., pp 8, 1170; K.R., 1251.

The war strength of a company is—

5	Officers.
6	Serjeants.
2	Buglers.
6	Artificers.
123	Rank and file.
142	all ranks, with 142 horses.

W.E., p. 91.

A battalion consists of 4 such companies, with regimental staff and machine-gun section. The war strength of the battalion is—

27	Officers.
31	Serjeants.
27	Artificers.
8	Buglers.
545	Rank and file.
638	all ranks, with 643 horses.

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The machine-gun section is equipped with 2 machine guns. The strength of the section is 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant and 23 rank and file.

The Regimental Transport consists of—

Headquarters—

*1 Water cart.
1 Maltese cart for medical stores.
2 Limbered G.S. wagons for tools.†
1 „ „ „ „ S.A.A.†
*1 G.S. wagon for baggage.

Machine-Gun Section—

4 Limbered G.S. wagons† for 2 guns, tripods, ammunition and 2 sets of M.G. pack-saddlery.

Companies—

4 Limbered G.S. wagons for S.A.A.†
*6 G.S. wagons for baggage.

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20 Vehicles and
1 Pack animal for Veterinary equipment.

W.E., pp., 92. 93.

Cyclists will doubtless be largely used in future wars, where there are good roads, as they can be employed as orderlies, thus sparing the horses and releasing the cavalry for their proper duties of reconnoitring. They could also act most advantageously as Mounted Infantry, as they could move much more rapidly than if mounted on horses, and there would be no horses to feed or get knocked up.

Up to the present no regulations have been issued for the organization of Cyclists as a separate arm; but during the summer of 1899 a start was made at Aldershot to organize and train a Corps consisting of sections of men from different battalions on similar lines to those described for the Mounted Infantry. During 1901, both in the Woolwich and Aldershot Districts, experimental manœuvres on a large scale were carried out with Cyclists with a view to testing the usefulness of such a force in war.

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* 2nd line transport.

† Battalions not yet provided with limbered G.S. wagons will retain 2 S.A.A. wagons for machine-gun ammunition, 5 wagons S.A.A. and 2 forage carts for tools.

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A "Cyclist Training" Manual was issued with Army Orders of September, 1902; and "Infantry Training" lays down the position of the Cyclist Section with a battalion marching past, and "Combined Training" refers to their use in carrying orders or messages in the field or as reconnoitring patrols with the outposts.

I.T., sec. 190, 191; C.T., 6, 90.

Several Volunteer Battalions have cyclist sections belonging to the Battalion and organized as separate units; and an Army Motor Reserve of officers has been formed to replace the Volunteer Motor Corps disbanded in August, 1906.

A.O., $\frac{185}{00}$

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IX.—ENGINEERS.

The Engineers are divided into various troops and companies which may be tabulated as follows :—

3 Bridging trains.
15 Field companies.
1 Field depôt (mounted).
11 Telegraph companies.
5 Field troops.
1 Balloon school.
1 Searchlight company.
3 Railway companies.
3 Survey companies.
30 Fortress companies.
7 Depôt companies (fortress).
1 Company in India.
1 Colonial survey section.
2 Coast battalion companies (Submarine Miners).

A.E., pp. 18-19.

The establishment of these different units varies so greatly that to give them in detail would only confuse the reader; it will therefore suffice to note that the peace establishment of a Field Company consists of about 145 all ranks, while the establishment of a Fortress Company varies according to the station. **A.E., pp. 18-19.**

The establishment of all ranks of the Engineers for 1907-8 is 9,713. **A.E., p. 24.**

The war strength of a Field Company (Head-quarters and 4 sections) is—

6 Officers.
8 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
1 Artificer.
202 Rank and file.

219 all ranks, with 77 horses.

W.E., p. 71.

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The transport of a Field Company consists of :—

Headquarters—

1 Water cart.
2 Pontoon wagons.
1 Trestle wagon.
1 G.S. wagon for baggage.

Sections—

4 Tool carts.
4 Forage carts for baggage.

13 Vehicles, and
4 Pack animals.

The ammunition carried is 50 rounds on each man armed with a rifle or carbine, and 50 rounds for each dismounted man in the regimental reserve. **W.E., p. 7.**

It is provided with the necessary technical equipment, such as tools and explosives to enable it to undertake operations requiring special appliances and skill, such as the construction of field defences, the making or destroying of roads, railways, bridges, &c. The two pontoon wagons carry 2 pontoons capable of constructing 45 feet of medium bridge. The trestle wagon carries 2 trestles and 1 bay of superstructure capable of constructing 15 feet of medium bridge. **W.E., p. 72.**

The duties of the Engineers are laid down in the following terms :—

In War.—All engineering operations connected with an army in the field ; roads, bridges ; making and working railways, telegraphs, telephones, and balloons ; preparation of camping grounds ; water supply, field works, attack and defence of fortresses and positions, demolitions, surveying, submarine mining.

In Peace.—The charge of all lands and buildings belonging to the War Department ; construction and maintenance of all War Department works, roads, railways, &c. ; fortifications, surveys, working of military telegraphs and railways, submarine mines, and balloons ; preparation and custody of all plans, &c., connected with any of the above.

A.B., pp. 241-242.

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The names of the various units sufficiently explain which of the foregoing services they are respectively employed on, both in peace and in war. The Telegraph Companies consist of Divisional Telegraph Companies, Cable Companies, Air Line Companies, and Wireless Companies. The 1st Air Line Company works the military telegraphs at Aldershot, and at manœuvres, while "K" Telegraph Company is attached to the Post Office Telegraph Service, and has charge of a large district in the South of England. The Wireless Companies and Balloon Companies are at present at Aldershot. The former Submarine Mining Companies have been converted into Fortress Companies, and their duties in connection with the defence of the various naval ports at home and abroad, where we have large dockyards and arsenals, have been handed over to the Royal Navy; the commercial ports are, however, still defended by the Coast Battalion. The Survey Companies are employed under the Board of Agriculture in carrying out the Ordnance Survey, and in preparing maps for the Intelligence Division of the War Office. Three sections, each consisting of 1 officer and 6 non-commissioned officers and men, are always kept in readiness, complete with instruments and stores, to proceed with an army in the field.

A.B., pp. 245, 247, 248, 440.

The rates of pay and Engineer pay of the different ranks of the Engineers are as under :—

	s.	d.
Serjeant-Major	6	0
Bandmaster	6	0
Quartermaster-Serjeant	4	6
Farrier Quartermaster-Serjeant and Carriage Smith	4	6
Troop or Company Serjeant-Major, or Troop or Company Quartermaster-Serjeant... ...	3	9
Farrier Staff-Serjeant and Carriage Smith	3	9
Serjeant	3	3
Farrier Serjeant and Carriage Smith	3	3
Serjeant Trumpeter, or Serjeant Bugler	4	6
Corporal	2	6
2nd Corporal	2	2
Shoeing Smith Corporal and Carriage Smith ...	2	6
Shoeing and Carriage Smith	2	0
Lance-Corporal	1	6
Sapper, Driver, or Bandsmen	1	1½
Bugler, or Trumpeter	1	1½
Boy until 18, or on the establishment of the Band...	0	8

R.W., 691, 773.

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Engineer pay is granted to Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Royal Engineers when effective and at their duty, after they have been dismissed recruits' drill. It is not issued for Sundays, unless the man is certified as necessarily employed on the public works that day. The rules are as follows :—

		s.	d.
1st rate;	granted to Non-commissioned Officers, Acting Serjeant-Major on the permanent staff of a Volunteer Regiment, or under special circumstances with the sanction of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief	2	0
2nd rate;	granted to men of approved trades classed as very superior	1	8
3rd rate;	granted to men of approved trades classed as superior	1	4
4th rate;	granted to men of approved trades classed as skilled	1	0
5th rate;	granted to men of approved trades classed as fair ...	0	8
6th rate;	granted to superior labourers or drivers and trained men	0	6
7th rate;	granted to ordinary labourers or drivers, and men under instruction	0	4

R.W., 915, 917—921, 927, 929; A.O., $\frac{153}{06}$.

If a soldier not belonging to the Royal Engineers is employed on engineer duty, he may, if he is not in receipt of corps pay, be granted engineer pay at a rate not exceeding that which would be issuable to a Royal Engineer soldier employed on the same duty. **A.O., $\frac{153}{06}$.**

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X.—ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The Army Service Corps is administered by the Quarter-master-General's department at the War Office. There are 2 Directors who deal with Army Service Corps matters: the Director of Transport and Remounts, and the Director of Supplies. The Corps is organized in 82 Companies, 73 being Transport Companies (including 2 Mechanical Transport Companies), 5 Supply Companies, 4 Remount Companies and a Barrack Section.* **A.L., p. 1139.**

The Officers of the Army Service Corps are entrusted with the duties connected with the supply of transport, provisions, fuel, light and supplies of every kind for use of all branches of the Army, the allotment of barracks and quarters and their equipment. **K.R., 233.**

The Transport Companies are stationed at the various large garrisons at home and a few stations in the colonies, and all the transport services required by the troops are carried out either by these companies or by civilian transport hired from contractors, under the supervision of the Army Service Corps officer in charge of transport.

A.B., pp. 258-260.

The Supply Companies are stationed at Aldershot and other large garrisons. All the men of the supply branch belong to these companies, but they are scattered in small detachments of varying strength, according to the size of the garrison, at nearly all the military stations at home and abroad, except India. The term "supplies" technically means food, forage, and consumable articles, such as fuel and light, and these are arranged for by this branch of the Army Service Corps. At large stations the rations are supplied

*Gradually being abolished. In the meanwhile the duties they formerly carried out, are now being performed by Barrack Wardens. These latter are all pensioners paid at rates varying from 4/3 to 1/9, in addition to pension.

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by the Army Service Corps direct from the Corps bakeries and abattoirs, which serve the double purpose of training the men of the Corps at their work and of accustoming the troops to drawing their supplies in the same way as they would on service. At small stations contracts are made by the Army Service Corps officer in charge of supplies with civilian contractors, who issue the rations direct to the troops. **A.B., pp. 258-260.**

This branch also includes all the staff clerks employed in the various staff offices. These at one time formed a separate Corps, but they have now been formed into a Section of the Army Service Corps, in order that their pay, clothing, &c., and rations on service may be looked after by an officer of the Army Service Corps, instead of their being more or less "nobody's children," as they were under the former system. Men are transferred to this Section from all branches of the Service. The Section consists of 3 divisions, the 1st being warrant officers.

The Remount Companies have the care of the young horses at the remount farms and remount depôts. Men are transferred to these companies from the Cavalry and the Horse and Field Artillery.

A.B., p. 259; K.R., 1768 (i); R.M., 7-8.

Each command has a District Barrack Officer (usually a Colonel), who superintends all duties connected with barrack accommodation and their furniture. Under him, the district is divided into areas, and an Army Service Corps officer appointed to each area as officer in charge of barracks. This officer looks after all the barracks in his area, assisted in some cases by such of the Barrack Section as now remain, he issues the necessary barrack furniture, &c., to the troops, which stores are drawn in bulk from the Army Ordnance Department. The Barrack Section* is formed of pensioners or non-commissioned officers of over 18 years' service, under whom are employed a number of barrack labourers.

The establishment of all ranks of the Army Service Corps for 1907-8 is 6,824. **A.E., p. 24.**

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*See footnote previous page.

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The A.S.C. on active service furnish Transport and Supply columns and Transport and Supply Parks as follows :—

A Transport and Supply Column forms part of each
(*a*) Cavalry Division.
(*b*) Division.
(*c*) Mounted Brigade.
(*d*) Army Troops of a Field Army.

A Transport and Supply Park is included in each
(*a*) Division. **W.E., pp. 21-22.**

The establishment (war) is as follows :—

	Div. T. & S. Column.	Cav. Div. T. & S. Col.	Army Tps. T. & S. Col.	Mtd. Bde. T. & S. Col	Divisional T. & S. Park.
Officers	23	26	6	5	12
Other Ranks ...	446	528	118	117	457
Total all Ranks	469	554	124	122	469
Horses	377	449	105	99	445
Vehicles ...	76	91	22	20	101 Carts & Wagons 52 4-ton Trucks. 14 Engines.

W.E., pp. 94-115.

A Divisional Transport and Supply Park is organized in 3 sections with a bakery detachment and carries 3 days' supplies for a Division, a proportion of Cavalry Division and Army Troops, and 3 days' corn ration for the horses.

W.E., pp. 115-121.

Each Transport and Supply Column carries 1 day's field ration and grocery ration, and 1 emergency ration for each of the officers and men of the organization of which they form part, besides 1 day's corn ration for the horses.

W.E., pp. 10-11.

In addition to the above numbers there are other non-commissioned officers and men detached from the companies to provide the transport for the different Staffs, Field Ambulances, and drivers for 2nd line regimental transport of units.

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The rates of pay and Corps pay of the different ranks of the Army Service Corps are as under :—

	s.	d.
Mechanist Serjeant-Major (now styled Engineer Store Keeper)	7	0
First-Class Staff Serjeant-Major	6	0
Serjt.-Major...	5	6
Staff Serjeant-Major	5	3
Mechanist Quartermaster-Serjeant (Mechanical Transport Company)	6	0
Company Serjeant-Major		
Farrier Quartermaster-Serjeant		
Saddler Quartermaster-Serjeant	4	3
Wheeler Quartermaster-Serjeant		
Staff Quartermaster-Serjeant		
Mechanist Staff-Serjeant	5	3
Company Quartermaster-Serjeant (not in receipt of Service Pay)	4	0*
Staff-Serjeant (not in receipt of Service Pay)	4	0*
Farrier Staff-Serjeant		
Saddler Staff-Serjeant	3	9
Wheeler Staff-Serjeant		
Serjeant	2	7
„ (Mechanical Transport Companies)	3	3
Lance-Serjeant	2	3
Corporal	2	0
„ (Mechanical Transport Companies)	2	6
Farrier Corporal and Carriage Smith		
Saddler Corporal	2	0
Wheeler Corporal...		
2nd Corporal	1	9
„ (Mechanical Transport Companies)	2	2
Lance-Corporal	1	5
„ (Mechanical Transport Companies)	1	6
Shoeing and Carriage Smith		
Trumpeter	1	2
Driver		
Private		
Boy, until 18		8

The pay of a Non-Commissioned Officer above rank of Serjeant, is increased by 6d. a day after three years' service in his rank or appointment, if specially recommended by his Commanding Officer.

R.W., 691, 787; A.O., $\frac{188}{07}$, $\frac{153}{06}$.

*Company Quartermaster-Serjeants and Staff-Serjeants only receive an increase of 3d. a day after three years' service in their ranks or appointments.

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Corps pay is granted to Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Army Service Corps, below the rank of Staff-Serjeant, when effective and at their duty.

The rates are as follows:—

	s.	d.	
1st	1	8	(*a*)
2nd	1	4	(*a*)
3rd	1	2	
4th	1	0	(*a*)
5th	0	11	
6th	0	8	
7th	0	6	
8th	0	3	

(*a*) Mechanical Transport Companies only.

R.W., 788.

QUESTION.

What are the duties of the Army Service Corps? How is this Corps organized?

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XI.—ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Medical Department of the Army is administered by the Director-General of Army Medical Services, under the Adjutant-General at the War Office. The officers and men have been formed into a Corps called the Royal Army Medical Corps, which performs the duties connected with the care of the sick and wounded in peace and war, and the officers of which are charged with everything appertaining to the sanitation of barracks, camps, water supply, etc., and the medical inspection of recruits for the Army.

A.B., p. 275; W.O. Com., Pt. III., p. 8.

Under the Director-General of Army Medical Service, who ranks with a Lieutenant-General, are 10 officers, ranking with Major-Generals, called Surgeon-Generals; all officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps have ordinary combatant titles and rank accordingly. There are 34 companies in the Corps and 3 Depôt Companies, the headquarters of three of the companies being in the Aldershot Command, three at Netley, and the others divided among the other Commands at home and abroad. The 3 Depôt Companies, Training School, and a School of Army Sanitation, are all at Aldershot.

A.L., pp. 1148-1166.

Medical Officers are no longer appointed to regiments in peace time (except the Household Cavalry), but are posted for duty to the various military hospitals at stations at home and abroad; the duties at the different stations being divided amongst the officers by the Principal Medical Officer of the District or Station. The non-commissioned officers and men are appointed to the different Hospitals, and are employed in the various duties connected therewith.

A.B., p. 277.

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The establishment of all ranks for 1907—8 is 5,244. **A.E., p. 24.**

Hospitals are classified as follows:—

1. Military Hospitals.
2. Military families' Hospitals.
3. Hospitals in the field, viz.:—
   (*a*) Field Ambulances.
   (*b*) Stationary Hospitals.
   (*c*) General Hospitals.
   (*d*) Clearing Hospitals. **K.R., 1658.**

A Field Ambulance comprises a Bearer Division and a Tent Division, and is organized in 3 sections so as to be divisible into sections if required. The strength is as follows:—

Bearer Division—
- 3 Officers.
- 3 Serjeants.
- 3 Buglers.
- 120 Rank and File.

Tent Division (for 150 patients)—
- 7 Officers.
- 1 Warrant Officer.
- 10 Serjeants.
- 45 Rank and file.

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192 all ranks, R.A.M.C.
59 A.S.C. attached (drivers, etc.)

Total 251 with 98 horses.

The transport consists of—
- 10 Ambulance wagons.
- 6 G.S. wagons for baggage, stores, and supplies.
- 3 Water carts.
- 3 Forage carts. **W.E., pp. 124-5.**

Each section consists of one-third of the Bearer Division and one-third of the Tent Division. There are 6 stretcher squads, under an officer, in each section, and 6 bearers in each squad, all of whom are drawn from the Bearer Division.

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Three of these Field Ambulances are included in a Division and two with the Army troops of the Field Force. Each Cavalry Division also has 4 Cavalry Field Ambulances organized on similar lines, but smaller, each consisting of only 2 sections with a total of 120 of all ranks and 75 horses. Each Mounted Brigade has 1 Cavalry Field Ambulance.

W.E., pp. 22, 122-3.

Stationary Hospitals are established along the line of communications and are equipped for 200 beds. The staff consists of 8 officers and 80 other ranks, with either 17 or 36 sisters, according to the scale adopted.

W.E., p. 145.

General Hospitals are established at the Base and other suitable places. They are equipped for 520 beds and have a staff of 21 officers and 143 other ranks, with either 43 or 91 sisters, according to the scale adopted.

W.E., p. 144.

On service a Clearing Hospital (for 200 sick) is mobilized for each division, and is available for its use at the head of the lines of communication; its establishment is the same as that of a Stationary Hospital, except there will be no nursing sisters attached to it, and consequently a few small other reductions.

W.E., p. 146.

Ambulance trains for the conveyance by rail of 100 sick, lying down, have an establishment of 2 officers, 18 other ranks, and 2 nursing sisters. **W.E., p. 146.**

The rates of pay and Corps pay of the different ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps are as under:—

	s.	d.
Serjeant-Major	5	6
Quartermaster-Serjeant	4	6
Staff-Serjeant	4	3
Serjeant	2	8
Lance-Serjeant	2	4
Corporal	2	1
Lance-Corporal	1	5
Bugler, Private	1	2
Boy, until 18		8

R.W., 691, 797.

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Corps pay is granted to Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, below the rank of Staff-Serjeant, when effective and at their duty. The rates are as follows:—

	s.	d.
1st (for all Serjeants, and the Lance-Serjeants of the nursing and cooking sections)	1	0
2nd (for Lance-Serjeants of general duty section) ...	0	10
3rd (for all Corporals, the Lance-Corporals of the nursing and cooking sections, 1st Class Orderlies and 1st Class Clerks	0	8
4th (for Lance-Corporals of general duty section, Buglers if 18, 2nd Class Orderlies of the nursing section, Privates of the cooking section, and Privates of the general duty section employed as Sanitary Orderlies)	0	6
5th (for 3rd Class Orderlies of the nursing section and Privates of the general duty section)	0	4

R.W., 799.

Reference has already been made to the Army Medical Service Advisory Board, composed of distinguished civilian medical men and representatives of the Army Medical Service, the War Office, and India Office. This Board, under the chairmanship of the Director-General Army Medical Service, advises the Army Council in the whole question of Army hygiene and forms a valuable link between the civil and military branches of the medical profession.

W.O. Com., Pt. III., p. 21; A.L., p. 49.

In connection with the Army Medical Service may be mentioned the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, which consists of ladies who have been trained as nurses, and who, if approved by the Nursing Board, are admitted into the Army as Nursing Sisters, or Staff Nurses; and of such Non-Commissioned Officers and 1st Class Orderlies of the Royal Army Medical Corps as have been specially recommended. The total number at the present time is 1 Matron-in-Chief, 2 Principal Matrons, 28 Matrons, 108 Sisters, and 112 Staff Nurses, but this is short of the establishment provided for in the Army Estimates 1907-8, p. 42. They are attached to all the large Station Hospitals at home, and in the Mediterranean, South Africa, and Egypt. Many of them have seen active service, and the greatest benefit has accrued to the sick and wounded soldiers—thanks to their skill and devotion to duty.

A.L., pp. 1464—1472.

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XII.—DEPARTMENTS.

The Departments of the Army are the Army Ordnance Department and Corps; the Army Accounts Department; the Army Pay Department and Corps; the Army Veterinary Service and Corps; the Army Chaplains' Department; the Army Post Office Corps; Judge Advocate's Department and the Corps of Military Police. **A.L., pp. 1168, 1170, 1494, 1529, 1565.**

The Army Ordnance Department is administered by the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, under the Quartermaster-General, and provides all the various munitions of war and all kinds of stores (except medical and veterinary stores), and equipment required either in peace or war. **A.B., p. 280. W.O. Com., Pt. III., pp. 8, 11.** The administrative officers are divided into 4 Classes, and under them are executive officers, termed Commissaries, or Deputy or Assistant Commissaries, of Ordnance. There is a small Inspection Staff, whose duty is to inspect the general stores and clothing furnished by the Royal Arsenal or contractors; but there is a separate Inspection and Experimental Staff under the Master-General of the Ordnance who deal with the inspection of all weapons, ammunition, and R.E. stores, and carry out all experiments in connection therewith. **A.L., p. 50a.** The men of this Department belong to the Army Ordnance Corps, which is commanded and officered by officers of the Army Ordnance Department. The Corps is organized in 22 companies and a Depot company. **A.L., pp. 1494-1502.** Much of the departmental work is done by civilians, who are employed as storekeepers, foremen, or labourers. **A.B., p. 281.**

All arms, equipment, transport vehicles, camp equipment, ammunition, entrenching tools, etc., are

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obtained by Corps direct from this Department. Barrack furniture, as already mentioned, is obtained from the Barrack Section of the Army Service Corps, who in turn obtain it in bulk from the Army Ordnance Department, to whom they are accountable. **A.B., pp. 354, 355.** The men of the Corps are mostly tradesmen or clerks, and carry out the repair of equipment, etc. **A.B., pp. 280, 287.** One branch of the Corps is the Armourer Section, which is composed of armourer serjeants, who are attached to the various units for the purpose of repairing the arms of the units.

A.E., p. 22; A.B., p. 289; A.L., 1565.

In various parts of the United Kingdom are large mobilization stores containing all the equipment, of every kind, which the several units, which are to mobilize at these different stations, would require to complete them for active service. These stores are under the charge of the officers of the Army Ordnance Department, and are always kept complete and ready for issue at a moment's notice. The articles in these mobilization stores are kept quite distinct from those in the Ordnance Stores held for issue to the troops to meet current needs. **A.B., p. 516.**

In the field the Army Ordnance Department would be chiefly employed at the base, and at the various depôts along the line of communications up to the advanced depôt, the numbers, of course, varying with the length of these lines and the number of depôts and the nature of the theatre of war. **A.B., p. 288.**

The strength of an Ordnance Depôt Unit for duty on the line of communications is—

2 Officers.
9 Warrant Officers and Sergeants.
60 Rank and file.

Total 71 all ranks.

When ordnance depôts are formed of one or more ordnance units on the lines of communication, at the Base, Railhead, or the Advanced Ordnance Depôt, additional ordnance officers are added in proportion to the number of units employed. **W.E., p. 157.**

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The Army Accounts Department was established by Royal Warrant, 28th April, 1905; the officers and other ranks of the Army Pay Department and Corps and certain civilian officials and clerks of the Accountant-General's Branch at the War Office being amalgamated to form the new Department, which will in future be a civil one, recruited like the rest of the Civil Service. The directing staff are classified as Chief Accountants, Acting Chief Accountants, Accountants, and Assistant Accountants; officers of the Army Pay Department retaining their military rank and titles. The duties of the Department comprise the issue of pay and allowances to the troops, the receipt and disbursement of all money for military purposes, the examination and audit of all military accounts, and advising the Major (or Brigadier) General in charge of Administration on all questions connected with finance. In each Command there is, at Headquarters, an audit office under the immediate charge of the Chief Accountant, with an Accountant as his deputy, an Accountant for District Services, and an Accountant as cashier, and there are offices under Accountants for regimental services, at such centres as are most convenient.

A.O., $\frac{30}{05}$; $\frac{86}{05}$, $\frac{85}{05}$; **A.L., pp. 1506—1525.**

Similar arrangements would be made with an army in the field. A Financial Adviser, with 2 assistants and 3 clerks, is included in the staff of the G.O.C. the lines of communication; and for a force of 2 Divisions and a Cavalry or Mounted Brigade, a Base Accounts unit would be formed at the base, consisting of 45 accountants, 132 clerks, and 45 servants.

W.E., pp. 129 and 158.

The most important features of this scheme are that—

(1) It supplies the Generals administering the expenditure of Commands with trained financial advisers, co-ordinating the finance of the Commands and enabling expenditure to be watched.

(2) It enables financial criticism to be applied with knowledge of local circumstances.

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(3) It avoids a large amount of detailed correspondence with the War Office.
(4) It enables accounts to be examined and promptly passed.
(5) It provides an organization in war sufficiently versed in the principles of higher finance, to deal with new financial conditions arising during war.

Memo., Sec. of State, A.E., 05-06.

The Army Veterinary Service consists of the Army Veterinary Staff and the Army Veterinary Corps, administered by the Director-General A.V.S., under the Director of Transports and Remounts, in the Quartermaster-General's Department of the War Office. The Corps is composed of Veterinary Officers below the rank of colonel and non-commissioned officers and men employed on veterinary duties. These Veterinary Officers during peace are posted to stations, at home, in India, and South Africa. During war a veterinary officer accompanies each mounted unit in the field and has the care of all the horses and transport animals of the unit with which he is serving. The farrier-serjeants and shoeing-smiths of these units are under his command for carrying out their duties.

The establishment of the Army Veterinary Service is—

5 (Colonels) Army Veterinary Staff.
162 Officers Army Veterinary Corps.
221 Other ranks Veterinary Corps.

A.B., pp. 311, 312; A.L., p. 1168.
W.O. Com., Pt. III., p. 11; A.O., $\frac{48}{06}$; A.E., p. 24.

The Army Chaplains' Department consists of about 100 Chaplains, the majority of whom belong to the Church of England, under the Chaplain-General, the remainder being Roman Catholics or Presbyterians. Acting Chaplains of other denominations are appointed as circumstances require. Chaplains are divided into 4 classes, having relative rank from Captain to Colonel, according to their class. They do not serve in India, the spiritual care of the Army there being in the hands of Chaplains of the Indian Establishment. The

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Chaplains' Department is a branch under the Civil Member of the Army Council at the War Office.

A B., pp. 295, 296; A.L., p. 1458.

The Military Police are formed in two Corps, the mounted and foot, the Commanding Officer of the whole being the Provost Marshal at Aldershot, at which station is their common depôt and headquarters. The men are obtained by specially selected transfers from the mounted branches and infantry, respectively. Detachments of the Corps are stationed at all large stations, and are locally under the Staff Officer of the Adjutant-General's branch. At the Curragh and Salisbury there is an Assistant Provost Marshal. With an army in the field, Officers would be appointed as Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals, in accordance with the Army Act, who would have charge of the Military Police serving with the force, and be responsible for preserving good order and preventing pillage; it would also be their duty to carry out the execution of Court-Martial sentences; but they have now no power of punishing offenders on their own authority, except with respect to such soldiers as are in their custody, undergoing field imprisonment, regarding whom they have the same powers as a Governor of a Military Prison.

A.B., pp. 29), 291; A. Act, s. 74 (amended).

The Army Post Office Corps is organized only for war, and is composed entirely of employés in the postal service who are members of the 24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps. They enlist for 3 years' army and 3 years' reserve service, but are transferred at once to the reserve, and are discharged from the Corps on ceasing to be efficient Volunteers, or to be employed in the Post Office. A Surveyor of Postal Services, with an assistant, is included in the Lines of Communication Staff, and post offices would be established, at the base, advanced depôt, and at each post on the line; that at the base consisting of 5 officers and 80 other ranks, and the others varying from 4 to 6 men.

A.B., pp. 291, 292; W.E., p. 159.

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The Judge Advocate General's Department consists of 1 Judge Advocate-General, 1 Deputy Judge Advocate, and 4 clerks and messengers.

A.E., p. 83.

The establishment of the various Departmental Corps for 1907-8 is as under:—

Army Ordnance Department and Corps	British ...	2,433
	Indian ...	127
Army Veterinary Service ...	Staff ...	5
	British ...	321
	Indian ...	62
Army Accounts Department		1,007
Army Chaplains' Department		117
Military Police	Mounted ...	182
	Foot ...	327
	Total ...	4,581

A.E., pp. 12, 15, 21, 24.

QUESTIONS.

Name the various Departments of the Army, stating shortly the duties of each.

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XIII.—MILITIA.

(As existing in September, 1907).

The Militia consists of Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, and Medical Corps. **A.B., p. 365.**

The Artillery is organized in 33 Corps, the Field Artillery Brigade (3 batteries), Lancashire Artillery, and 32 companies of Garrison Artillery, the number of companies in the various Corps varying with the strength of the corps. With the exception of this one Corps of Field Artillery it is all Garrison Artillery, and is affiliated to the garrison branch of the Royal Artillery. **R.E., pp. 46, 47.**

The Engineers consist of 2 regiments of Fortress Engineers; they are affiliated to the Royal Engineers. **R.E., pp. 48, 49.**

The Infantry is organized in 124 battalions, the number of companies in a battalion varying from 4 to 12, according to the strength of the Corps. The battalions form part of the different Territorial Regiments of the Line, most regiments having 2 Militia battalions; some, however, have only 1, while all the Irish regiments have at least 3. **R.E., pp. 50-53.**

The Medical Corps is organized in 16 companies, and is attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps. **A.L., p. 1166a.**

Each Militia unit has an officer of the regular forces as Adjutant (the larger Corps have also a Quartermaster), and a Permanent Staff of staff-serjeants and drummers from the regulars. **R.E., pp. 46-53.**

A militiaman enlists for 6 years, and may re-engage for 4 years, up to 45 years of age.

R.R., 189; M.R., 67.

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An infantry recruit during his first year either drills on enlistment for 49 days at the Depôt of the Territorial Regiment with the recruits for the line, and does 14 days' musketry before the annual training, or comes up for preliminary drill for 63 days with all the other recruits of the battalion, just before the annual training. Recruits of other arms are trained in like manner, but the respective periods differ. **M.R., 171-175.**

The annual training is for not less than 21 or more than 28 days, unless the King extends the period by Order in Council, as he has power to do, up to 56 days; or reduces or dispenses with the training of any unit. The period is usually extended in this manner for those Corps which are to be trained at some distance from their place of assembly. **Mil. Act, ss. 16, 17.**

Of the Militia Infantry the recruits of 20 selected battalions, during the winter of 1906-7, performed 6 months' drill under their own officers; in 1907 these selected battalions are to do 41 days' training instead of the ordinary 28. **A.O., $\frac{188}{68}$.**

In time of national danger the King can, by proclamation, embody the Militia, in which case they must serve until disembodied. **Mil. Act, s. 18.** The Militia are not liable for service outside the United Kingdom, except with their own consent. **Mil. Act, s. 12.**

The establishment of the Militia (including Permanent Staff), for 1907-8 is 130,737, but the force was some 39,000 under the establishment on 1st January, 1907. **A.E., p. 11.**

In addition to the Militia of the United Kingdom there are a Malta Militia Regiment of 2 battalions, and some Artillery and Engineers in Bermuda, besides the Channel Islands Militia. These last consist of an Artillery Regiment in each of the 3 Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, and 3 Battalions of Infantry in Jersey, and 2 Battalions of Infantry in Guernsey. Service in the local Militia is compulsory on all inhabitants of the Channel Islands, between the ages of 16 and 59. **A.B., p. 365; R.E., pp. 55-57.**

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The numbers of effectives all ranks of the Malta and other Colonial Militia on the 1st January, 1907, were 1,851, and of the Channel Islands Militia, 3,062.

A.E., p. 11.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is roughly the present effective strength of the Militia?
2. What are the terms of enlistment in the Militia?
3. How long does the annual training usually last?
4. What do you understand by the permanent staff of the Militia?
5. Give a short sketch of the present state of the Militia.
6. Under what conditions may the Militia be called out for military service?
7. Under what circumstances may a Militia unit be registered for service abroad? What liabilities do the men undertake?

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XIV.—IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

(As existing in September, 1907).

The Imperial Yeomanry is a kind of Volunteer Cavalry, but differs from the Volunteers in that the members of the force are obliged to attend the annual training, and the force can be voluntarily assembled in aid of the Civil Power in case of riot. **Y.R., 84, 125.**

It is organized in 56 Regiments of 4 squadrons, with Regimental Staff and a machine-gun section. The establishment for each of these is:—

For a squadron	112	all ranks.
,, machine-gun section	17	,,
,, Regiment	476	,,

R.E., p. 59.

Yeomen are considered "efficient" when they have during the year (1) attended at annual training in camp, (2) performed the prescribed number of drills, and (3) obtained a second class in musketry.

The annual training consists of 16 consecutive days' duty, inclusive of the days of going to and from the place of training. **Y.R., 130.**

The Yeomanry can be called out with their own consent, to suppress riot, or for escort duty.

Y.R., 83, 84.

A recruit enlists for a period of 3 years as a yeoman, and may re-engage for 1 year at a time, if under 47 years of age. **R.R., 190.**

Yeomen receive pay while training, and certain allowances; the Government provides arms, and allows £3 for each "efficient," and smaller sums for those who have not complied with all the conditions for "efficiency." **Y.R., 271.**

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A man may at any time purchase his discharge on payment of £1. **Y.R., 70.**

The establishment for 1907—8 is 27,638, and the number of effectives on 1st January, 1907, was 25,693.

A.E., p. 11.

QUESTIONS.

1. State briefly the peace organization of the Yeomanry.
2. Under what conditions may the Yeomanry be called out for military service?
3. Under what conditions can a man obtain his discharge in the Yeomanry.

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XV.—VOLUNTEERS.

(As existing in September, 1907).

The Volunteers consist of—

Artillery.
Engineers.
Infantry.
Army Service Corps.
Medical Corps. **V.R., App. II.**

The Artillery are chiefly Garrison Artillery, and are affiliated to the garrison branch of the Royal Artillery. Some of the Corps, however, are Heavy Artillery, while others have one or more heavy batteries. These heavy batteries are armed with 4·7-in. Q.F., 15-pr., or 16-pr. guns (the two latter to be replaced on the re-armament of the Regular Field Artillery) which are horsed by the Corps; and are the only substitute for Field Artillery that there is in the Volunteer force. There are 64 Corps altogether.

A.L., pp. 343-419; E.R., Pt. II., xviii., 104.

The Engineers are affiliated to the Royal Engineers, 22 Corps being Fortress Corps, one being a Railway Corps, while there are few Submarine Miners about to be disbanded. There are also a Corps of Electrical Engineers and an Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps; this last consisting in peace time of officers only, who are all managers of the great lines of railways, and accustomed to managing heavy traffic, and hence would be invaluable on mobilization for arranging the movements of troops and their munitions by rail. **A.L., pp. 468—493.**

The Infantry are organized in 220 battalions, and in most cases form 1st, 2nd, and other Volunteer Battalions of the Territorial Regiments within the Regimental District. The strength of the battalions varies considerably.

A.L., pp. 527—1134, 1185.

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The Army Service Corps consists of transport companies attached to 30 of the Infantry Brigades. **A.L., 1147d.**

The Medical Corps consists of 29 companies, each of which is attached to the company of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the same district. There are also 32 Bearer Companies attached to the Volunteer Infantry Brigades.

A.L., pp. 1166b—1167.

Each unit has a Permanent Staff of an Adjutant and a number of serjeant-instructors from the regular forces.

V.R., 67, 108—115.

Volunteers—except those belonging to the Special Service Section—can only be called out for actual military service in time of national emergency. **Vol. Act, 1863, s. 17.** Each man must attend the annual inspection and a certain number of drills, and *camp (when held), and attain a certain proficiency in musketry annually to become an "efficient."

V.R., 163, App. III.

Each "efficient" earns a capitation grant for his Corps from the Government, which also provides arms and makes certain other allowances. **V.R., 510-520; E.R., Pt. II., xviii., 44.** A Volunteer can resign on giving 14 days' notice, except when on actual military service. **Vol. Act, 1863, s. 7.**

The Special Service Section consists of efficient Volunteers who agree in writing to serve in case of emergency for coast defence at such places in Great Britain as may be specified for any period not exceeding one month, even though no order calling out the Volunteer Force for service, is in force. Members of this Section wear a distinguishing badge and earn an extra capitation grant, and when called out for service are on the same footing as the Regular Forces with regard to pay, etc. Any member can cancel his agreement on giving 3 months' notice in writing.

Vol. Act, 1900, s. 2; V.R., 16, 17, 523, 648.

The Infantry is organized in 44 Brigades, containing from 3 to 7 battalions; of these 19 are allotted for coast defence. Each Brigade is commanded by a Brigadier, who is responsible for its training, administration, and the inspection of each of the battalions in it. He is usually a retired officer of

*Attendance at camp is temporarily suspended.

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regulars, or in some cases an officer on half pay, or a specially selected Volunteer Colonel. In the case of Coast Defence Brigades he is under the Coast Defence Commander, and in the case of other Brigades, under the Brigadier-General Commanding the Grouped Regimental District. There is also a brigade staff, the Brigade-Major being a retired regular officer, or exceptionally a Volunteer Officer. The Brigades have most of them organized transport of their own, and in nearly all cases have Supply Detachments and Bearer Companies. Many Corps have also mounted infantry companies and a cyclist section.

V.R., 9; A.L., pp. 1188-1195; A.O., $\frac{130}{06}$.

There are no Volunteers in Ireland.

In connection with the Volunteers should be mentioned the Honourable Artillery Company of London, which is the oldest Regiment in the Army, dating from 1537. It consists of 2 batteries of Horse Artillery and a battalion of Infantry.

Man., Ch. XI., para. 62; R.E., pp. 57, 58.

The total number of effective Volunteers on the 1st January, 1907, was 248,416. **A.E., p. 11.**

QUESTIONS.

1. Under what conditions may the Volunteers be called out for military service?

2. Under what conditions can a man resign in the Volunteers?

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XVI.—RESERVES.

The Reserves consist of the Army Reserve and the Reserve Division of the Militia.

The Army Reserve consisted in the past of 2 Classes, Class I. and II. Class II. is now extinct, and Class I., which alone remains, is divided into 3 sections, viz. :— "A," "B," & "D."

Section A is the recently formed Section under the Reserve Forces Act of 1898, composed of men transferred from the Artillery, Infantry, Army Service Corps, or Royal Army Medical Corps, with at least a good character, who, on joining this section, are liable, during their first 12 months' service in the Reserve, to be called out to take part in war-like expeditions, which are not of sufficient importance to justify calling out the Reserves as a whole. The number of this Section is limited to 5,000. The men receive 1s. a day reserve pay. They engage at the time of their first transfer to the Army Reserve, or are permitted to join within the first three months of their transfer to the Reserve.

R.F. & M. Act, s. 1.

Section B consists of soldiers who are transferred under the terms of their original enlistment on the completion of their army service, or who have been allowed to convert their colour service into reserve service, under Army Act, s. 78 (1). They receive 6d. a day reserve pay.

Section D consists of men who, on the termination of their first period of limited engagement (12 years), or within six months after completing, enlist to serve in the Reserve for a further period of 4 years. Certain artificers may re-engage for further periods of 4 years if under 46 at the time of re-engaging. They receive 6d. a day reserve pay.

A.R. Reg., 1; A.O., $\frac{33}{65}$; R.W., 1289.

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The men of each of these sections are liable to be called out for training for 12 days or 20 drills annually, and for permanent service in case of imminent national danger by proclamation by the King; they are also liable to be called out in aid of the Civil Power by the Secretary of State, or by the officer commanding a town or district, on the requisition of a magistrate

R.F. Act, ss. 5, 11, 12. A.R. Reg., 43.

The commanding officer of a man of the reserve is the officer in charge of the records of the Corps to which the man belongs; he also holds all documents of reservists.

A.R. Reg, 34, 35.

The pay of an army reserve man of Section A is issued monthly in arrear, that of men of Sections B and D, quarterly in arrear. **R.W., 1289.**

The men are paid by the District or Regimental accountants, as laid down in App. B, Mob. Reg.

The total number of efficients, all ranks, on 1st January, 1907, was 113,174. **A.E., p 11.**

The Reserve Division of the Militia is composed of:—

(i.) Men who have been discharged from the Army after at least 3 years' colour service, provided 16 years have elapsed since their first attestation;

(ii.) Men who have served at least 10 years in the Militia;

(iii.) Men discharged from the Royal Garrison Regiment who fulfil the conditions laid down in the warrant relating to that Corps, provided that they receive at least a fair character on discharge and did not receive a bounty on its disbandment.

No men over 46 years of age can enlist in the Militia Reserve Division, but they may re-engage up to 50. The term of enlistment or re-engagement is 4 years. Men in the Reserve Division are liable to be called out for service at any time when the Militia is embodied; and may also be called up for training, for 3 days' musketry instruction annually in the case of the Infantry, or for a period

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not exceeding 14 days every second year in the case of the other arms of the service. They receive reserve pay at the rate of £4 10s. a year (£6 for men from the Royal Garrison Regiment), and a bounty of 10s., and the pay and allowances of their rank when called out for training. The numbers on 1st January, 1907, were 7,739.

M. & Y. Act, s. 1; R.R., 214-216; M.R., 596, 606, 614; A.E., p. 11.

There is also a Reserve of Officers consisting of two classes :—

(*a*) Those who have retired from the Regular Forces, with retired pay or gratuity, and who are liable to be recalled up to a certain age, varying from 50 to 67, according to rank.

(*b*) Those who have retired from the Regular Forces, Auxiliary Forces, or Indian Military Forces, or certain officers who served in South Africa, and who voluntarily accept commissions in the Reserve. Officers of the Auxiliary Forces must have served a certain number of years to be eligible.

All Reserve Officers except those who have served in the Regular Forces, must do one month's training with regular troops annually. **R.W., 486c, 647-653.**

Officers in the Reserve are liable to be recalled to service in time of emergency ; and those who have retired from the Regular Forces may have their names placed on a selected list as willing to serve on active service when wanted. Any reserve officer may be employed with his own consent at any time. **R.W., 665-667.**

They are removed from the Reserve on reaching a certain age, varying according to rank. **R.W., 663.**

Army Motor Reserve of Officers has recently been formed, consisting of individuals owning motor cars, who are liable on being called to army service in an emergency to sell or let their cars to the Army Council at prices to be assessed by a committee. **A.O., $\frac{1.8.5}{06}$**

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Questions.

1. Explain the meaning of the Militia Reserve Division.
2. Of what men does Section B, Army Reserve, consist? What pay do they receive? What training are they liable to?
3. Give a short general account of the reserves for the regular army.
4. Explain the meaning of the Army Reserve.
5. What reserve of men are available for drafting into the regular army in time of war.
6. What, approximately, are the numbers in the various Reserves?
7. How much time have the men in the different Reserves usually spent in military service?
8. Distinguish between the "Army Reserve" and the "Militia Reserve Division."
9. Of what men is Section A, Army Reserve, composed? What are their liabilities as regards service, and what pay do they receive?
10. What is the object of the Militia Reserve Division, how is it raised, and what are the inducements to enter it?
11. Distinguish in detail between Sections A, B, and D of the Army Reserve.

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XVII.—THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India in both civil and military affairs is vested in the person of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in council. The Viceroy acts through his council, which corresponds to a Cabinet. There are nine departments represented in the Cabinet, of which three alone concern the Army, viz. :—

(*a*) The Army Department;
(*b*) The Military Supply Department;
(*c*) The Finance Department.

The Army Department does all business connected with

1. The Army, except such as is allotted to the Supply Department;
2. Cantonments;
3. The Volunteers.

The Supply Department does all business connected with

1. Army contracts;
2. Purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts;
3. Management of military works;
4. Clothing and manufacturing departments;
5. The Indian Medical Service;
6. The Royal Indian Marine;
7. Marine surveys and dangers to navigation.

The Finance Department does business connected with :—

1. Army Finance;
2. Military Accounts Department.

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The Headquarters Staff.

The Headquarters Staff of the Army in India consists of :—

The Commander-in-Chief;
A Division of the Chief of the Staff;
An Adjutant-General's Division;
A Quartermaster-General's Division;
A Medical Division.

Each division has its special sections dealing with certain specified matters. **I.A.L., pp. 4, 5 & 6.**

The Army in India consists of the British Regular regiments stationed there, and the various Native Regular regiments—in addition there are the Volunteers (British and Eurasian), the Reserves of the Native Army (cavalry and infantry), the Imperial Service Troops, the Frontier Militia, and the Indian Military Police.

Roughly outlining the history of the Army of India after the great Mutiny of 1857, we find, at first, it was organized in three armies, known as the "Presidency Armies" of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, each of which had its own Commander-in-Chief, who was responsible to the Viceroy for the efficiency, etc., of his command. Following this, in April, 1895, it was re-organized into four commands, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Punjab, each under a Lieutenant-General, the whole four under the Commander-in-Chief in India. In 1904, Lord Kitchener instituted three commands and two divisions—the Eastern, Western, and Northern Commands, the Secunderabad and Burma Divisions—all under the Commander-in-Chief in India. At the same time, in order to accentuate the unity of the Native Regular Army, it was re-numbered throughout, and thus formed into one homogeneous whole. In 1907 the Army in India underwent a further change, and now stands organized in two armies, the Northern and Southern, the British and Native Regular units forming the divisions of which these armies are composed.

Each of these two great field force commands, known respectively as the Northern and Southern Armies, is commanded by a General Officer, for whom a full army staff has been provided.

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This organization places the two commands on two separate strategical railway systems, of which the railheads rest on the frontier, thus enabling the forces constituting each army, in its complete formation, to move up rapidly.

The troops in the two armies have been organized in nine divisions and the Burma division, with their constituent brigades, varying in number.

Northern Army (Headquarters, Rawal Pindi).	Southern Army (Headquarters, Poona).
1st (Peshawar) Division, Headquarters at Peshawar.	4th (Quetta) Division, Headquarters at Quetta.
2nd (Rawal Pindi) Division, Headquarters at Rawal Pindi.	5th (Mhow) Division, Headquarters at Mhow.
3rd (Lahore) Division, Headquarters at Lahore.	6th (Poona) Division, Headquarters at Poona.
7th (Meerut) Division, Headquarters at Meerut.	9th (Secunderabad) Division, Headquarters at Ootacamund.
8th (Lucknow) Division, Headquarters, Lucknow.	10th (Burma) Division, Headquarters at Maymyo.
Attached.	*Attached.*
The Kohat Brigade.	The Aden Brigade.
The Bannu Brigade.	
The Derajat Brigade.	

I.A.L., pp. 13–41.

The following table shows the composition of the Indian Regular Army :—

	British.	Native
Cavalry Regiments	9	39⅝*
Infantry Battalions	52	138
R.H.A. Batteries	11	—
R.F.A. Batteries	45†	—
Mountain Batteries	8	10‡
Heavy Batteries	6	—
Companies R.G.A.	22	1
Companies R.E.	1	—
Sappers and Miners	—	28§

I.A.L., pp. 162–450.

* 1 more Native Cavalry Regiment is about to be raised.
† Including 3 Howitzer Batteries.
‡ 2 more batteries are about to be raised.
§ Including the Balloon Section.

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The British officers of Native forces, except the Artillery and Engineers, all belong to the Indian Army and are appointed to the various regiments; the number being normally 13 in a Cavalry Regiment or Infantry Battalion, and 5 in a Mountain Battery. There are Native officers with each squadron and company. The Native Army is divided into "class" regiments or battalions, and "class" squadrons, or "class" company regiments or battalions.

In class regiments or battalions, the men are all of one class, or caste, as in Gurkha regiments. In class squadrons and class company regiments or battalions, they consist of mixed castes, the respective squadrons or companies usually being of the same caste. For instance, a regiment may have two squadrons of Sikhs, one Mussulmans and one of Pathans, &c.

Native officers and soldiers and all followers of the Indian Army are subject to the Indian Articles of War as regards discipline. **A.A., Sec. 180 (2).**

In 1904, the Reserves of the Native Army numbered about 25,000; it was then decided to increase its strength gradually to 50,000 men; it now consists of about **36,000** men (including 8000 cavalry reservists).

A fixed establishment is authorized for the reserve of each regiment or battalion; the numbers vary from 20 to 40 men in the cavalry, and from 60 to 304 in the infantry.

I.A.O., $\frac{235}{06}$.

ESTABLISHMENT.	OFFICERS.		Other Ranks.
	British.	Native.	
A Native Cavalry Regiment is organized in four squadrons and consists of	13	17	608
A Native Infantry Regiment is organized in four double-companies, and consists of ...	13	16	896
A Native Mountain Battery has...	5	3	366
Native Sappers and Miners Company	2	3	189*

F.S.P.B., p. 161.

* Including 2 R.E. non-commissioned officers.

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The total number of the Native Regular Army in India is about 156,500.

No Departmental Corps serve in India, all the departmental work being done in the various departments of the Indian Army, officered by officers from the Indian Army. Recently, however, a small number of officers of the Army Service Corps have been sent to India for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps.

In peace-time this corps consists of 55 cadres, viz. :—

7 Mule train cadres, cavalry brigade,
32 Mule cadres,
2 Pony cart cadres,
14 Camel corps cadres,

stationed in various parts of India, which can be rapidly expanded on mobilization. **I.A.L., 450a to 450g.**

Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps serve in India, but there is also an Indian Medical Service which supplies the Medical Officers to the Native Army. This service includes the Army Hospital Corps of 11 companies,* and the Army Bearer Corps of 29 companies. For war purposes the organization comprises 28 Field Hospitals for British Troops, and 50 for Native Troops. **I.A.L., 451—510.**

The officers of the Army Veterinary Corps serve in India; but there is also an Indian Civil Veterinary Department formed partly of officers transferred from the British service.

There are 12 Field Veterinary Hospitals at various stations, ready to accompany a force on field service; some of these are termed "fast-moving" for work with the cavalry, others "slow-moving" for work with the infantry.

I.A.L., p. 512.

There is also a Volunteer Force in India, consisting of 32 corps numbering about 32,000 all ranks, composed entirely of Europeans and Eurasians, to which the employés of the State Railways are compelled to belong.

I.A.L., pp. 533—593a.

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* 1 Company is attached to each of the 10 Divisions mentioned previously and 1 attached to the Aden Brigade.

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The Imperial Service Troops are troops raised and maintained by the Independent Native States and placed by their rulers at the disposal of the Imperial Government. British officers are lent to train these troops and they have proved a very efficient auxiliary force. They number about 18,000. **R.U.S.I.J., Vol. xlviii., p. 815.**

Besides these there is the Frontier Militia, mainly employed in the Frontier Province, and numbering some 6,000 men, the Military Police stationed in the N.W. Frontier Province, in Assam and in Burma, numbering 21,500.

Schools, etc.

There is an Indian Staff College at Quetta. **I.A.L., p. 42.**
4 Schools for Mounted Infantry.
5 Schools of Musketry.

Composition of Brigades and Divisions.

It may be useful to give the composition of brigades and divisions as laid down in the latest Indian Field Service Regulations. They are as under :—

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigade Staff.
1 British Cavalry Regiment.
2 Native Cavalry Regiments.
1 Battery Royal Horse Artillery.
1 Cavalry Brigade Ammunition Column.
1 Brigade Supply Column.
1 Section British Field Hospital.
2 Sections Native Field Hospital.
1 Field Post Office (1st Class).

Total strength—72 officers, 639 other ranks (British).
40 officers, 1,079 other ranks (Native),
with 1,934 horses.

F.S.R., App. xxiv., Table I. (i.)

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British Infantry Brigade.

Brigade Staff.
4 British Infantry Battalions.
1 Brigade Supply Column.
2 British Field Hospitals.
1 Field Post Office (1st Class).

Total strength—132 officers, 3,311 other ranks (British).
19 N.C.Os. & men, 665 followers (Native),
with 122 horses.

F.S.R., App. xxiv., Table I. (i).

Native Infantry Brigade.

Brigade Staff.
4 Native Infantry Battalions.
2 Brigade Supply Columns.
2 Native Field Hospitals.
1 Field Post Office (1st Class).

Total strength—(British) 68 officers, 7 other ranks.
(Native) 88 officers, 2,983 other ranks,
565 followers, with 122 horses.

F.S.R., App. xxiv., Table I. (i).

**Mixed Infantry Brigade.*

Brigade Staff.
1 British Infantry Battalion.
3 Native Infantry Battalions.
1 Brigade Supply Column.
2 Sections British Field Hospital.
3 Sections Native Field Hospital.
1 Field Post Office (1st Class).

Total strength—(British) 84 officers, 833 other ranks.
(Native) 66 officers, 2,242 other ranks,
589 followers, with 122 horses.

F.S.R., App. xxiv., Table I. (ii.)

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* In some cases there are 2 British and 2 Native Infantry Battalions, in which case numbers are slightly different.

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Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff.
1 British Infantry Brigade.
2 Native Infantry Brigades.
1 Native Cavalry Regiment.
1 Pioneer Battalion.
1 Field Artillery Brigade (3 batteries).
*2 British Mountain Batteries.
1 Divisional Ammunition Column.
2 Service Companies Sappers and Miners.
1 Printing Section.
1 Photo-lithographic Section.
2 Sections British Field Hospital.
1 Native Field Hospital.
1 Divisional Troops Supply Column.
1 Field Post Office (1st Class).
1 Survey Party.
1 Divisional Supply Column.

Total strength—

British—370 officers, 4,111 other ranks.
Native—231 officers, 8,235 other ranks, and 2,641 followers, with 1,953 horses.

F.S.R., App. xxiv., Table K.

Great strides have been made in the last ten years in the frontier and coast defences of India. A large sum of money has been spent on strategic railways, roads, defences, and the improvement of the harbour at Karachi. On the frontier the main passes have been secured, and strategical points in rear strongly fortified, while the ports have been furnished with adequate defences.

The Indian Army has played a considerable part in Imperial Policy. Its soldiers have crossed the seas to fight for Britain. The late campaigns in China and South Africa have shown how much she contributes to the military strength of the Empire.

* If Native Mountain Batteries are substituted, these numbers are slightly different.

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Questions.

1. What do you understand by Imperial Service Troops ?

2. Briefly explain the most recent organization of the Indian Army.

3. What is the approximate relative strength of the British and Native Regular Forces in the Indian Army ?

4. What do you understand by "class" regiments or battalions, "class" squadrons, or "class" company regiments or battalions ?

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XVIII.—COLONIAL FORCES.

These are of two kinds—

(*A*) Those raised and maintained at the Imperial expense.

(*B*) Those raised and maintained by our great self-governing Dominions and Colonies.

(*A*) Of those raised at the Imperial expense the chief are the—

West India Regiment.
Royal Malta Artillery and Malta Regiment of Militia.
Local Battalions and Companies of Royal Garrison Artillery.
Local Companies of Engineers.
West African Regiment.

R.E., pp. 42-45; A.E., p. 22.

The establishment for 1907–8 is 4,018 (not including the Malta Militia). **A.E., p. 22.**

The West India Regiment consists of 2 battalions, with a depôt at Jamaica, and is composed of West Indian negroes, officered by British officers, and serves always in the West Indies or West Coast of Africa.

R.E., p. 42; A.E., p. 22.

The Royal Malta Artillery consists of 3 companies and a depôt. The officers and men are all Maltese.

A.E. p. 22.

The King's Own Royal Malta Regiment of Militia consists of 2 infantry battalions. **A.L., 1177.**

The various local Battalions and Companies Royal Garrison Artillery (affiliated to the Royal Regiment of Artillery), and the local Companies of Engineers (affiliated to the Royal Engineers), are officered by British officers of these two corps, respectively, with native officers under them. The men are partly British and partly natives. They are stationed at Hong Kong, Ceylon, Singapore, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, and in the West Indies. **A.B., pp. 224, 248; R.E., pp. 43, 44.**

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The West African Regiment is formed of Africans, for service in that Continent, as the name implies. **R.E., p. 45.**

In addition to these forces, which are under the War Office and paid out of the Army Votes, mention must be made of the very considerable native troops which have been formed in recent years in Africa, and administered by the Colonial Office. These forces are all composed of African natives, officered by officers of the Regulars and Militia, and the excellent work they have done in innumerable expeditions in various parts of the Dark Continent, is eloquent testimony to the ability of the British officer and non-commissioned officer to train any material into a splendid fighting body.

The West African Frontier Force consists of the—

(*a*) Northern Nigeria Regiment, comprising—
- 2 Batteries of Artillery.
- 1 Battalion Mounted Infantry.
- 2 Battalions of Infantry.

(*b*) Southern Nigeria Regiment, comprising—
- 1 Battery of Artillery.
- 2 Battalions of Infantry.

(*c*) The Gold Coast Regiment, comprising—
- 1 Battery of Artillery.
- 1 Battalion of Infantry.

(*d*) Sierra Leone Battalion.

(*e*) Gambia Company.

The King's African Rifles, which consist of 5 Battalions, serve in East Africa (Uganda, etc.)—two of these battalions have Indian contingents of Sikhs attached.

A.L., pp. 59-64 (a).

(*B*) All the self-governing Dominions and the Colonies have now forces raised and maintained at the expense of their respective Governments. Canada, the Cape, the Australian Commonwealth, and New Zealand have permanent forces of varying strength, in most cases composed of all three arms. These permanent forces are paid, organized and trained on the British model. Usually officers of the Imperial Service are lent by the Imperial Government to command and assist in the training of these forces. There are, moreover, in all the

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above dependencies, large forces of Militia and Volunteers of very varying efficiency.

Canada.

The Military Forces are constituted under the Militia Act of 1904 and consist entirely of Militia, controlled by the Minister of Militia and Defence aided by a Militia Council, of which he is the President.

Canada is divided into twelve Military Districts, of which ten are grouped into four "Higher Commands."

The forces legislated form—

(*A*) *Active Militia.*
(*B*) *Reserve Militia.*

(*A*) consists of—

(i.) Corps raised by voluntary enlistment.
(ii.) Corps raised by ballot.

Regarding (i.) The forces raised by voluntary enlistment, consist of—

(*a*) A small permanently embodied force of all arms, termed—

The Permanent Force of the Active Militia.

The establishment must not exceed 5,000.

It is organized in :—

2 Squadrons of Royal Canadian Dragoons.
1 Squadron Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles.
2 Batteries of Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
5 Companies of Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.
10 Companies of Infantry Royal Canadian Regiment.
3 Fortress Companies Royal Canadian Engineers.
The Canadian permanent Army Medical Corps.
The Canadian permanent Army Service Corps.
The Canadian Ordnance Store Corps.
The Canadian Army Pay Corps.
Corps of Military Staff Clerks and a nucleus of the Signalling Corps.

This force is permanently enlisted for general service and from it are formed garrisons, depôts, and schools of instruc-

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tion throughout the Dominion ; whilst instructors for the whole of the Militia are drawn from its ranks.

(*b*) *The Active Militia* consists of certain city and rural corps raised on a Militia basis. Peace establishment about 50,000, organized in brigades of cavalry, field artillery, and infantry, providing :—

Cavalry, 19 Regiments, and 10 Independent Squadrons (89 Squadrons).
Artillery, 10 Brigades Field Artillery, and 3 Independent Batteries (24 Batteries).
7 Regiments and 1 Company of Garrison Artillery (24 Companies).
4 Field Companies of Engineers and 1 Section Field Telegraph.
86 Regiments of Infantry, and 10 Independent Companies, and Departmental Corps.

War Establishment—about 105,000 all ranks.
17,500 horses.

The period of service in peace time is three years.

Regarding (ii.) Corps raised by ballot :

The Militia Act provides for the ballot being enforced, but it has not been found necessary to resort to ballot in peace time.

(*B*) *The Reserve Militia*—not yet formed—but consists of all male inhabitants between 18 and 60 years of age, who are British subjects.

All the British Regular Troops, which until 1906 formed the garrisons of the fortresses of Halifax and Esquimault have been withdrawn, and are now replaced by units of the Permanent Force.

Canada also possesses the nucleus of a General Staff which is gradually becoming a highly organized piece of machinery in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed at the Colonial Conference, 1907, for the formation of a General Staff.

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The Australian Commonwealth.

The whole of the forces formerly maintained by the six states have been amalgamated into the "*Defence Force*" under the Defence Acts of 1903 and 1904. This Defence Force is administered by a Minister of Defence assisted by a Council of Defence, a military board and a naval board.

(i.) *The Permanent Military Force.*—A cadre furnishing the Administrative and Instructional Staffs, and including Garrison Artillery, Engineers, and detachments of Departmental Corps. The officers and men are enlisted for continuous service. Establishment about 1,300. Enlistment five years.

(ii.) The Militia, which has a peace establishment of about 15,000 all ranks, and is a paid force.

It is comprised of :—

18 Regiments of Light Horse (77 squadrons).
6 Batteries of Horse Artillery.
12 Batteries of Field Artillery.
2 Position Batteries.
5 Field Companies of Engineers.
4 Electric Light Companies.
15 Regiments of Infantry.
Enlistment for above force is for 3 years.

(iii.) The Garrison Force allotted to local defences. This consists primarily of unpaid volunteers and numbers about 12,000, though its peace establishment is only 5,000.

These Volunteers consist of—

16 Regiments of Infantry.
Enlistment in this force is for 2 years.

All the above troops are divided among the six District Commands, whose areas coincide with those of the respective six states, in each of which there is a field force and garrison.

The combined Field Forces of the several commands provide 6 Brigades of Light Horse and 3 Brigades of Infantry, with a proportion of Artillery, Engineers, and departmental troops, all of which are Militia. The garrisons

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of the defended posts in each command comprise a small proportion of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Volunteer Infantry, and departmental troops.

(iv.) The Reserve Forces consisting of :—

(*a*) Members of rifle clubs who have taken the Oath of Allegiance.

(*b*) Those who having served in the Active Forces or otherwise, are enrolled in the Reserve Forces.

Every male inhabitant not disqualified or exempt by law, and who is between the ages of 18 and 60 years, is liable for service within the Commonwealth or her dependencies.

New Zealand.

New Zealand possesses a Defence Council, controlled by the Minister of Defence who is aided by three military members, a civilian member who acts as secretary, and a finance member. This Council was formed at the end of 1906 for the purpose of defence and administration, and up to this time there had been no one but a commandant to control these affairs.

Under the Defence Act of 1900 the military forces comprise :—

(i.) A Permanent Force consisting of two corps—Artillery and Engineers—enlisted for 8 years (the last 3 in the reserve). This force numbers about 400 all ranks.

(ii.) The Militia, in which all inhabitants between the ages of 17 and 55 are liable to serve ; but these compulsory clauses are at present in abeyance.

(iii.) The Volunteers, which comprise 14 Battalions of Mounted Rifles, 6 Batteries of Field Artillery, 9 Companies of Garrison Artillery, 6 Companies of Engineers, 16 Battalions of Infantry and depart mental corps, the total establishment for Peace or War being about 16,000 all ranks. Enrolment for one year.

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Cape Colony.

The forces of this colony are governed by the Colonial Forces Act of 1892 and consist of the following :—

(i.) *A Permanent Force*—the Cape Mounted Riflemen—of 7 squadrons, and 1 Battery of Artillery ; enlistment being for 5 years, with power of successive re-engagements for 3 years at a time. The present strength is about 700 all ranks with 700 horses. The regiment has a medical staff consisting of 1 officer and 18 other ranks. The corps is paid.

(ii.) *Volunteers*, consisting of Light Horse, Artillery, Mounted Infantry, Infantry, and a Medical Corps, the whole having an establishment of about 7,000 all ranks.

Natal.

Under the Militia Act of 1903 the forces are constituted as under :—

(i.) A Permanent Militia Force, voluntarily recruited, and liable to serve anywhere within, or adjacent to, the Colonies—enlist on a 3 years' engagement.

(ii.) The Militia, divided into four classes :—

(*a*) Active Militia, to which each military district is bound to furnish a quota fixed by the Governor, not less than 5 per cent of the European population. The establishment is not to exceed 4,000 in peace time.

(*b*) Militia First Reserve consisting of all men between 17 and 30, not in the Active Militia.

(*c*) Militia Second Reserve, consisting of all men between 31 and 40, not in the Active Militia.

(*d*) Militia Third Reserve, consisting of all men between 41 and 50, not in the Active Militia.

(iii.) The Governor is authorized to establish an Imperial Reserve composed of men of the Militia, who volunteer for service anywhere with the Imperial Government.

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The establishment of the Militia is about 3,600 all ranks and 2,200 horses.

Orange River Colony.

The only troops in this colony consist of about 1000 officers and men of the South African Constabulary.

The Transvaal.

The forces of this Colony consist of Mounted Troops, Artillery and Infantry, with a total strength of about 7,000.

There are also about 2,300 of the South African Constabulary quartered in the Colony.

The necessity for federation for Imperial Defence is yearly becoming more and more recognized, both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and it is to be hoped that ere much longer, a comprehensive scheme for uniting all the forces of the Mother Country and her Colonies in one general bond for common defence may be worked out and accepted by all concerned, for strengthening the Empire. The patriotic assistance given by all our principal Colonies during the late war in South Africa and the splendid services rendered by the troops furnished by them, will undoubtedly hasten on the adoption of such a scheme.

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XIX.—RECAPITULATION OF TOTAL FORCES.

The total forces at the disposal of the Crown on the 1st January, 1907, may be recapitulated as under:

	Effectives, all Ranks.	
Regular Forces, home and colonial	171,163	
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	10,730 (*a*)	
Army Reserve	113,174	
Militia	92,719	
Militia Reserve Division... ...	7,739	
Channel Islands Militia	3,062	
Colonial Militia	1,851	
Yeomanry	25,693	
Volunteers	248,416	
Total, home and colonial ...		674,547
Regular Army in India	78,530	
Native Army in India	156,500	
Total serving in India... ...		235,030
General total at home and abroad		909,577

A.E., p. 11.

(*a*) Including 116 in North China.

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XX.—STAFF OF COMMANDS.

As already stated, each of the Commands at home and abroad is commanded by a General Officer, who is responsible to the Army Council for the thorough efficiency of all the troops under his Command, and for the proper working of everything connected with the military service of his Command. To assist him in these multifarious duties various officers are appointed to each Command for staff duties.

K.R., 156, 223, 224 ; A.O., $\frac{30}{05}$.

The staff of each Command is divided into three groups, viz. :—

(i.) Officers of the General Staff.
(ii.) Officers of the Administration Staff.
(iii.) Heads of Services and Departments.

W.O. Com., Part II., p. 11 ; A.L., p. 7.

The Officers of the General Staff assist the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in his immediate work connected with—

Schemes of defence in the command.
*Organization for war.
Training and instruction of troops (except recruits at Depots).
Education and examination of officers.
Staff rides.
Preparation and execution of schemes for concentrations, manœuvres and field operations.
Intelligence duties.

They deal directly with the General Officer on whose staff they are serving, and not through the Administration Staff.

K.R., 224 ; A.O., $\frac{30}{05}$, App. F., A.O., $\frac{223}{06}$.

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* Organization is the division of armies into regular bodies of men, to facilitate discipline, marching, manœuvring, fighting and Administration.

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The Major (or Brigadier) General in charge of *Administration superintends the administrative services of the Command, which are carried out by the officers of groups (ii.) and (iii.) He corresponds direct with the War Office on all subjects not involving questions of policy or principle; he is directly responsible to the War Office on financial subjects, and will see that the money voted by Parliament is properly expended; he exercises the financial powers given to General Officers Commanding by K.R., paras. 163A, 354, 540, and 541. **A.O., $\frac{39}{05}$.**

Under the General Officer in charge of Administration in a Command are the Assistant Adjutant-General, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, the Chief Engineer, the Principal Medical Officer, and the Chief Accountant.

A.O., $\frac{39}{05}$, App. G.

The distribution of the duties of the Staff of Commands, Divisions, etc., follows that assigned to the members of the Army Council, described in Chapter I., thus—

(*a*) The General Staff deals with the subjects stated above.

(*b*) The Adjutant-General's Branch deals with—
Discipline, Military and Martial Law, Military Police, prisons and detention barracks.
Issuing orders (except operation orders).
Recruiting, and recruit training.
Casualties, and discharges.
Personnel, and distribution of units.
Mobilization.
Gymnasia and Army Schools.
Ceremonial, and Medals.
Medical Services and Sanitation.

(*c*) The Quartermaster-General's Branch deals with—
Transport, Railways, and W.D. Vessels.
Movement of Troops, conveyance of stores, and issue of routes.

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* Administration includes recruiting, keeping units up to strength, clothing and equipment, pay, food for men and animals, supplying all requirements as to staff and hospitals, attention to sick and wounded, and apportioning the correct proportion of the different arms to the units to be employed.

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Occupation and equipment of barracks, and hire of buildings.
Supplies, clothing, and Ordnance stores.
Remounts, registration of horses, and veterinary questions.
Administration of Corps dealing with above subjects.

(*d*) The Branch of the Master-General of the Ordnance deals with—
Permanent fortifications and their armaments.
Maintenance of barracks and storehouses.
New barrack services under £2000.
W.D. lands, ranges, and hire of lands.
Field armaments, and artillery and engineer stores.

(*e*) The Finance Branch deals with—
Audit and examination of accounts.
Consideration of estimates.
Cash payments. **K.R., 224; A.O., $\frac{30}{05}$, App. F.**

Heads of Services and Departments correspond with that branch of the Staff which deals with the subject in question, but they all have the right of direct access to the General Officer in charge of Administration; and in their capacity of technical advisers, the Chief Engineer and Principal Medical Officer at the Head-quarters of a Command, have a right to similar access to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief on matters of importance.

The Chief Accountant is an official of the Finance Member's Department, and advises the General Officer in charge of Administration on all financial questions. He is responsible for the supervision of all Pay Offices in the Command; examines the accounts of local supply, ordnance, armament, and other like services, and of the auxiliary forces; and audits those of the various accountants in the Command. **A.O., $\frac{30}{05}$**

The Brigade-Major is the staff officer of a Brigade, and issues the orders of the Brigadier and performs all the staff duties connected with the Brigade. The Military Secretary or Assistant Military Secretary is the confidential staff officer of the General to whom he is attached. An Aide-de-

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Camp is the personal staff officer of his General, and attends him as an orderly officer whenever he is on duty, either in the field or at his office.

In connection with the subject of the Staff and Departments of a Command, it will be as well, perhaps, to explain the meaning of the various classes of supplies, &c., required by troops, and to point out the Department concerned therewith.

Barracks and other buildings, and all fixtures forming part of the buildings, are constructed and repaired by the Engineers; the allotment of barracks and quarters for occupation is, however, the duty of the officers in charge of barracks of the Army Service Corps, who are also charged with the provision of the necessary barrack furniture, which this Department obtains from the Army Ordnance Department. **A.B., p. 354, S.T.B., 206.**

Equipment includes equipment and accoutrements, intrenching tools, tents, and camp equipment, transport vehicles, harness and saddlery, signalling apparatus, &c.; all these articles, as well as arms and ammunition, are obtained direct by units from the Army Ordnance Department. **A.B., p. 355.**

Supplies include consumable stores, such as rations, forage, fuel, and light; the first two are obtained through the Army Service Corps officer in charge of Supplies, the latter two from the officer in charge of Barracks except at manœuvres or in the field, in both cases either direct from the Corps or from a civilian contractor.

A.B., pp. 258, 260, *note.* **S.T.B., 104, 259.**

Clothing is of two kinds, either public or personal. The former comprises full dress head-dress, great-coat and cape (or cloak in mounted branches), leggings, &c., which have to be given in on the expiration of the period for which they are supposed to last; the latter, tunics, drab service dress, trousers, caps, boots, &c.; these articles become the property of the soldier at the end of the time for which they are issued, and are annually replaced on the anniversary of the date of his enlistment, with the exception of the tunic which is replaced every 18 months and the boots every six months.

C.R., 20, 22, 29.

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Necessaries including all the small articles of the soldier's kit, such as shirts, socks, towels, brushes, knife, fork, spoon, &c. He gets a free issue of these on enlistment, but has to keep them up afterwards at his own expense, and to aid him in this he gets an allowance of 2d. per day, termed kit allowance, provided he holds permanent rank above that of private, or has served six months. **C.R., 128; A.R., 88-93.**

Both clothing and necessaries are obtained by units, as required, direct from the Army Clothing Department at Pimlico, or from the Clothing Depot supplying the district, except on active service, when they are obtained through the Army Ordnance Department. **A.B., p. 354: C.R., 17, 128.**

Lands and buildings, when required, are hired for the use of troops by the Army Service Corps.

All movements of troops by land or sea, and necessary arrangements in connection therewith, are carried out by the Quartermaster-General's branch. **K.R., 224.**

To illustrate the working of our system in practice the following example may be quoted from the Army Book, p. 356 :—

A battalion, say from Ireland, arrives by sea at a head-quarter's district station. The ship would be boarded personally by a staff officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department, who will give the officer commanding the orders as to landing. An advanced party would usually have been sent by rail at least the previous day, under an officer. This officer, after reporting himself to the Assistant Adjutant-General, would have been placed in personal communication with the Army Service Corps officer in charge of barracks, who would hand over to him the barracks to be occupied by his battalion, complete with the necessary furniture. The officer would now arrange with the Army Service Corps for his requirements as under :—

(i.) For drawing the rations for his battalion ; these should have been previously warned for by post when possible ; for cooking these rations either by his own party or by a neighbouring battalion.

(ii.) For fuel for cooking and warming rooms, and for light, if not already provided.

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(iii.) For transport to convey the baggage to barracks, any sick to hospital, and the women and children to their quarters.

Supposing sufficient quarters for the battalion are not available, the staff officer might arrange for encamping part of the men. The officer would then requisition the Army Ordnance Department direct for the necessary tents and camp equipment, producing the written authority of the staff officer, who would indicate the spot for pitching the tents. **A.B., pp. 356, 357.**

QUESTIONS.

1. Which arm or department of the Service is especially concerned with the following matters :—
   (*a*) Supply of food for the Army ?
   (*b*) Supply of ammunition ?
   (*c*) Accounting for moneys payable for military services ?
   (*d*) Supply of clothing on active service ?
   (*e*) Ballooning in war ?
2. When is personal clothing issued to a soldier, and when renewed ?
3. What is included under the title "Regimental necessaries," and under what conditions does the soldier receive them ?
4. Into what two classes is clothing divided ? Under which head would each of the following articles be classed : —Tunic, great-coat, cotton drawers, leather leggings, helmet ?
5. Distinguish between "clothing," "necessaries," and "equipment." What are the regulations regarding the supply and maintenance of each ?

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XXI.—STAFF OF UNITS, Etc., IN THE FIELD.

The Head-quarters of the various units consists of the following staffs, and attached officers and men :—

	Cavalry Brigade and Mounted Brigade.	Infantry Brigade.	A Division.	A Cavalry Division.	Remarks.
General					
Lieut. or Major-General ...			1	1	
Brigadier-General	1	1			
STAFF.					
Aides-de-Camp	1	1	2 (*a*)	2 (*a*)	(*a*) One acts as Camp Commandant.
Colonel of the General Staff			1	1	
Major of the General Staff			1	1	
Capts. of the General Staff			2	1	
Assistant Quartermaster-General			1	1	
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General			1	1	
Brigade-Major	1	1			
Staff Captain	1	1			
ATTACHED.					
Brigade Signalling Officer	1	1			
Divisional Signal'g Officer			1	1	
Medical Officers			2	2	
Sanitary Officer			1	1	
Assistant Provost-Marshal			1	1	
Veterinary Officers			2	2	
W.O.'s, N.-C.O's. and Men	33	30	78	63	
Horses	35	25	75	68	

W.E., pp. 27, 29, 31, 32.

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The distribution of duties among the various branches of the Staff will be as under:—

(*a*) The General Staff will deal with—
- Operations of war and operation orders.
- Distribution of an army, and moves. Marches, convoys, secret service, maps, sketches and geographical information.
- Intelligence, telegraphs, and signalling.
- Selection of Lines of Communication.
- Selection and protection of camps and bivouacs.
- Censorship, and press correspondents.

(*b*) The Adjutant-General's Branch will deal with—
- Discipline, Military, Martial, and International Law, and Police.
- Supply of officers and men, organization and mobilization of improvised units, and raising local forces.
- Accommodation and rest camps.
- Distribution of Base Depots.
- Casualties and invaliding.
- Hospitals and sanitary arrangements, and supply of medical stores.
- Chaplains.

(*c*) The Quartermaster-General's Branch will deal with—
- Supplies of all kinds except medical stores and cash.
- Transport, railways, and remounts.
- Veterinary.
- Postal services.
- Clothing.
- Embarkations and landings, if not warlike operations.

(*d*) The Finance Branch will deal with—
- Cash payments and supply of cash.
- Financial supervision of local contracts and special purchases.
- Audit and examination of accounts.
- Financial advice and adapting accounts to war conditions. **F. S. P. B., p. 24.**

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XXII.—RECRUITING.

Recruiting for the Army is carried out under the supervision of the Director of Recruiting and Organization, and forms a branch of the Adjutant-General's Department. He will decide all questions as to recruiting requirements of the units of the several arms, the definition of areas assigned to Officer Commanding recruiting areas, and on other matters referred to him by the General Officers. **R.R., 1.** The Officers in charge of Administration are held immediately responsible for the administration and supervision of the recruiting in their several commands, subject to orders of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. Each command has a certain amount of money for payment of recruiting expenses. The Officers in charge of Administration are responsible for this expenditure; they have under their control the supervision of the agencies working under the orders of the Officer in charge of Recruiting, viz. :—

(1) Recruiting Officers including Adjutants of Auxiliary Forces.
(2) Special paid recruiters appointed by the Director of Recruiting.
(3) Permanent Staff of Auxiliary Forces.
(4) The different recruiting agencies of their districts.

R.R., 2, 3, 4.

As already noted, the whole of the United Kingdom is divided into areas called Regimental Districts, in which recruiting is carried on under the orders of the Brigadier-Generals commanding the Grouped Regimental Districts.

For this purpose they are termed Officers in charge of Recruiting. Recruiting Staff Officers and retired officers are employed in certain large towns on recruiting services. They have special areas allotted to them and funds placed at their disposal for recruiting. These officers are under the control and supervision of the officers in charge of recruiting

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in whose grouped regimental districts their recruiting areas are situated. Officers Commanding Infantry Depots direct the recruiting service for both Regular Army and Militia within limits of their regimental districts under the orders of the officer in charge of recruiting. **R.R., 13.**

Officers in charge of recruiting have at their disposal for this purpose :—

(1) The Staff of the Regimental Depot.
(2) Adjutants and Permanent Staff of Militia Yeomanry, and Volunteers.
(3) Special Recruiters detached from any arm of the service.
(4) Paid Pensioner Recruiters.
(5) Army Reserve Men and Pensioners. **R.R., 14.**

In London and 9 other large towns there are special Recruiting Staff Officers, with a staff of Paid Pensioner and other Recruiters. **R.R., 9, 10; D.R.O., App. A.**

The Chief Recruiting Staff Officer, London, occupies a similar position to that of an officer in charge of recruiting of a grouped regimental district as regards the London recruiting area. **R.R., 10.**

Officers Commanding units, depots, or detachments will carry out Head-quarter recruiting. **R.R., 48.**

Special recruiters belonging to Cavalry regiments and other Corps having no particular territorial connection, are detached from their corps and appointed for recruiting duties in the various Regimental Districts. **R.R., 66.**

The various steps to be taken in the enlistment of a recruit are as follows.

(1) The recruit will receive from the recruiter a Notice Paper, which is a printed form containing all the questions which will be put to him on attestation, with a warning as to the punishment for false answers. It also states the time and place where he is to appear for attestation. **R.R., 101.**
(2) The Primary Military Examination of the recruit is then carried out by the recruiting officer (or if

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there is none at the station, by the recruiter). The officer inspects the man and satisfies himself as far as possible that there is no cause that would render him undesirable as a recruit; he asks him a few questions to ascertain that he is not deficient in intellect, and that he has no impediment in his speech. The recruit will be required to give a reference to some respectable person, from whom his character can be ascertained. **R.R., 102.**

(3) The Medical Examination is then carried out by a medical officer, if there is one at the station. In places where there is no medical officer, the recruit will be examined by the recruiting officer or recruiter and then attested and sent for medical examination to the station, where final approval is carried out. In this case the recruiting officer or recruiter must see that the recruit:—

(*a*) Has no palpable deformities and has free use of his limbs and joints.

(*b*) Has speech free from impediment, and good hearing.

(*c*) Has his eyesight tested by tests laid down.

(*d*) Is asked if he is ruptured or subject to fits.

(*e*) Has no obvious external symptoms of disease or illhealth.

(*f*) Comes up to the standard of physical requirements laid down in App. II., R R. **R.R., 105, 106.**

(4) The recruit is then attested either before an officer authorized to attest recruits, or if this is not practicable, before a magistrate. The attestation consists of the questions in the Attestation Paper (which is prepared in duplicate) being read to the man, and his answers being recorded against them. The recruit then signs a declaration that the answers are true, and takes the

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oath of allegiance. The officer or magistrate signs the certificate that the attestation has been properly carried out. **R.R. 107.**

(5) The recruit will, as soon as possible after attestation, be finally approved by an Approving Officer. But he will not be considered as finally approved until he has been passed by a medical officer and by an approving officer; the latter will also appoint him to a Corps in accordance with the terms of his enlistment.

R.R., 120, 130.

Officers authorized to approve recruits are laid down in R.R., 124.

The terms of service in the various arms are:—

Household Cavalry	8	years	army and	4	reserve.
Cavalry of the Line	7	,,	,,	5	,,
Infantry of the Line... ...	7	,,	,,	5	,,
Royal Horse & Field Artillery	6	,,	,,	6	,,
Royal Garrison Artillery ...	8	,,	,,	4	,,
Royal Engineers, Sappers ...	3	,,	,,	9	,,
,, ,, Drivers	2	,,	,,	10	,,
,, ,, Mechanists ...	12	years army.			
,, ,, Railway Reserve	3	years	army and	3	reserve.
,, ,, Telegraph Reserve	3	,,	,,	3	,,
Foot Guards	3	,,	,,	9	,,
Foot Guards, Bandsmen ...	12	years army.			
Army Service Corps, Drivers..	2	years	army and	10	reserve.
,, ,, Other recruits	3	,,	,,	9	,,
Royal Army Medical Corps ...	3	,,	,,	9	,,
,, ,, ,, (some)	1	,,	,,	11	,,
Army Ordnance Corps:—					
Armourers, etc.	12	years army.			
Other recruits	3	years	army and	9	reserve.
Army Post Office Corps ...	3 years army and 3 reserve; but in practice they are at once transferred to the reserve.				

R.R., 98.

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The limit of age (with a few exceptions) is from 18 to 25 years. Boys from 14 to 16 years.

R.R, 141 and App. II., Table A.

Detailed regulations as to height, chest measurement, educational qualifications for the different Corps, are laid down in the Recruiting Regulations.

R.R, App. II, Table A.

Recruits may, subject to instructions from the War Office, be enlisted for any special corps they may select which is open for recruiting, or for :—

(*a*) General service.
(*b*) General service, infantry.
(*c*) General service, cavalry. **R.R., 95.**

Men enlisted before 1st April, 1902, and cavalry soldiers enlisted for a term of 7 years with the colours and 5 with the reserve, are liable to serve an extra year if serving abroad at expiration of their time ; men enlisted on and after that date, not so liable, will be sent home with all convenient speed on expiration of service with colours.

R.R., 99.

The total number of recruits annually required varies somewhat, but is about 40,000. The actual number raised during the year ending 30th September, 1906, was 38,365.

D.R.O., p. 10.

The following are carried out as an aid to recruiting :—

(*a*) Officers i/c records arrange for delivery of lectures on military subjects, showing phases of army life, and illustrated with magic lantern slides. **R.R., 39.**

(*b*) Short histories of territorial regiments obtained from the War Office, are distributed to stimulate local interest in the regiments. **R.R., 40.**

(*c*) Pamphlets on "Advantages of the Army" and "Advantages of the Militia," and leaflets giving rates of pay, etc., are scattered in libraries, working men's clubs, parish rooms, and post offices.

R.R., 40.

(*d*) Posters are exhibited on public buildings, post offices, police stations, etc. **R.R., 44.**

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QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the proceedings when a man offers himself for enlistment.
2. What are the terms of service for which men are enlisted in the Infantry?
3. Explain a "Notice Paper."
4. Between what ages are men and boys respectively eligible for enlistment?
5. Give a brief sketch of the recruiting agencies for the Regular Army.
6. In whose hands is the recruiting in a Regimental District; and by what agencies is he assisted?
7. What is done to stimulate recruiting generally?

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XXIII.—EXTENSION OF SERVICE, RE-ENGAGEMENT, TRANSFER, AND DISCHARGE.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE

"Extension of Service" means a soldier extending his period of army service instead of going to the reserve in accordance with the terms of his original enlistment, or extending the term of his original enlistment to 12 years, or any shorter period. **A. Act, s. 78 (1.)**

An efficient soldier of good character, who originally enlisted for three years with the colours, may be permitted to extend his service, with his Commanding Officer's consent, any time after six months' service, to 7 years in case of Cavalry, Foot Guards, Infantry, and Engineers, 6 years in case of Royal Field or Royal Horse Artillery, and 8 years in case of Royal Garrison Artillery.

Warrant officers have the *right* to extend their service to 12 years with the colours at any time, and non-commissioned officers not below the rank of bombardier or 2nd corporal, shall be *allowed* to extend after one year's service as such, provided they do so within one month of the expiration of such year. They may afterwards be allowed to extend at the option of their Commanding Officer.

Other soldiers may, at any time, when in their last year of service, excluding the extra year for which they are liable if serving abroad, be *allowed* to extend their service, by their Commanding Officer, provided they are efficient and in possession of at least one good conduct badge.

K.R., 1744 (a)

RE-ENGAGEMENT.

"Re-engagement" means a soldier in army service at any time after nine years from the date of his original enlistment re-engaging to complete a total army service of 21

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years, instead of being discharged on the termination of his original engagement. The period will be reckoned from the date of attestation and will include reserve service on the current attestation. **A. Act, s. 84 (1).**

Warrant officers and serjeants have the *right* to re-engage after completing 9 years' service, and other ranks may be *permitted* to do so after 11 years' service, provided they fulfil certain conditions. **K.R.. 1747.**

CONTINUANCE IN THE SERVICE.

"Continuance in the service" means a soldier remaining on in army service after he has completed 21 years' service, subject to the right of claiming his discharge at any time by giving his Commanding Officer three months' notice.

A. Act, s. 85.

This is a privilege in all cases, and can in no case be claimed as a right. **K.R., 1757.**

PROLONGATION OF SERVICE.

"Prolongation of service" means the detention of a soldier in army service for any period not exceeding 12 months after the date at which he would be entitled to be transferred to the reserve or discharged. A soldier's service may be thus prolonged when—

(i.) A state of war exists.
(ii.) He is on service beyond the seas.
(iii.) The reserves are called out.

A. Act, s. 87.

As mentioned in previous chapter, men enlisted before 1st April, 1902, and cavalry soldiers enlisted for a term of seven years with the colours, and five with the reserve, are liable for the additional year if serving abroad. Men enlisted after this date will, if serving abroad at expiration of their colour service, be sent home with all convenient speed. **R.R., 99.**

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OTHER TERMS.

"Conversion of service" means a soldier converting the unexpired period of his colour service into reserve service, which he can do with the sanction of the Secretary of State. This is a privilege and cannot be claimed.

A. Act, s. 78 (1); K.R., 1784—1788.

"Transfer" is the term applied when a soldier is moved from the corps in which he is serving to another corps, or to the reserve.

"Posting" is the term applied to the movement of a man within his own corps from one part of it to another part, as from one Battalion to another, or to the Depôt, or to the Permanent Staff of a Militia or Volunteer Battalion; this can be done without the man's consent.

"Attachment" means moving a man temporarily from his corps and attaching him for pay, rations, quarters, discipline, or any of them, to another unit without in any way affecting his status in his own corps; this can be done without his consent. **A. Act, s. 82 (2)** *note.*

A soldier may at any time be transferred with his own consent. **A. Act, s. 83 (2).**

He can only be transferred without his own consent under the following circumstances:

(1) When enlisted for general service, he may, within three months of his attestation, be transferred to any other corps of the same arm of the Service.

(2) When he has been invalided from abroad, or when his corps is ordered abroad and he is, on account of ill-health, unfit to go with it, or is within 2 years of the termination of his service.

(3) When he is serving abroad and his corps is ordered home, and he has more than 2 years to serve, unless he has extended his service.

(4) When he has been convicted of desertion or fraudulent enlistment, or his trial for these offences has been dispensed with; or when he has been sentenced by Court-Martial to not less

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than 3 months' imprisonment, he is liable to general service in commutation either wholly or partly of any other punishment.

A. Act, s. 83.

A soldier is entitled to be discharged from the Army on the termination of the period for which he has engaged or re-engaged. **A. Act, s. 90 (1).**

The Crown at all times has the right to discharge a man whose services are no longer required; the various classes of discharge are dealt with in detail in King's Regulations, para. 1805.

A recruit may claim his discharge on payment of £10 at any time within 3 months of his attestation, unless the Reserves are called out. **A. Act, s. 81; R.W., 1141.**

Other soldiers may be permitted to purchase their discharge on payment of a sum varying from £18 to £35.

R.W., 1142.

QUESTIONS.

1. Explain the following terms:—Extension of service; re-engagement.
2. Under what circumstances can soldiers, without their own consent, be transferred to a corps other than that to which they were first appointed?
3. Explain the meaning of the following term:—Continuance in the service; prolongation of service.
4. Give the rules under which a soldier is permitted to purchase his discharge from the service.
5. When is a soldier entitled to be discharged?
6. Under what conditions is a soldier liable to transfer to another regiment, given that he has 12 months' service?

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XXIV.—REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Remount Department of the Army is a branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, controlled by the Director of Transport and Remounts at the War Office, who is assisted by a special staff of officers who have served in one of the mounted branches, and of specially appointed Veterinary Officers. **R.M., 1, A.L. p. 175.**

It consists of—

(*a*) The Administrative Service at head-quarters.
(*b*) The Purchasing Service.
(*c*) The Administrative Service in the various commands at home and abroad, controlling the various Remount depôts and the supply of the army on Mobilization. **R.M., 1.**

Formerly every Cavalry Regiment made its own arrangements under the Commanding Officer for procuring remounts, while special officers were charged with this duty for the Artillery and other mounted branches. This system led to a great clashing of interests among the various purchasers, and an increased price became the consequence.
A.B., p. 181.

Under the present system all horses are purchased by the Remount Department, and are kept at one or other of the Remount Farms attached to the Depôts, of which there are 4, each manned by the Remount Companies of the Army Service Corps. When a Commanding Officer requires a remount, he applies to the Director stating the class of horse he requires, whether for riding or draught purposes, and a suitable animal is sent to replace the casualty.
K.R., 821; R.M., 3, 4, 7, 8.

Besides the provision of horses for the peace requirements of the Army, this Department is also charged with the important duty of obtaining the largely increased number

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of horses, &c., that would be required in time of war, when the peace establishment would be more than doubled. To establish a reserve of horses, a system of registration has been established, under which owners of large numbers of horses can register any, which at inspection are found suitable, receiving an annual subsidy of 5s. for each horse so registered. By the terms of the agreement which the owners sign, they are bound in time of emergency, on proclamation being made, to furnish within 48 hours, for purchase by the Government at an agreed price for each registered horse, one that is serviceable and sound, and of the description agreed on at the previous annual inspection of registered horses. On failure to produce the number of the proper class, they are liable to a penalty of £50 per horse. The sum set aside in the Army Estimates, 1907-8, for registered horses is £5,000, which should produce 20,000 horses when required.

K.R., 821; A.B., pp. 185, 186; A.E., p. 55.

The General Officers Commanding-in-Chief will prepare Horse Purchase Schemes for the provision of animals on mobilization, in accordance with the special instructions issued from the War Office.

In the event of a General Mobilization, the responsibility for the provision of animals rests with the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief. In event of a Partial Mobilization, special instructions on this subject will be issued by the War Office. **Mob. Reg., 49—50.**

On mobilization a Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts will work under the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief to whom he has been accredited, for purchase, requisition, issue, and general remount control within the area.

R.M., 5.

With an army in the field there is on the staff of the General Officer Commanding the lines of communication, a Deputy Director of Remounts, who would superintend the Remount Service.

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At the Advanced Depôt, a Remount Depôt for 300 horses with a personnel of 4 officers and 115 other ranks, would be formed, while at the base, a Base Remount Depôt for 1000 horses would be established. This latter would require a staff of 11 officers and 343 other ranks, many of the latter being local civilians, if available. **W.E., pp. 153, 154.**

QUESTION.

1. What do you understand by registered horses?

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XXV.—HIGHER UNITS IN WAR.

Owing to the greater part of our Army serving constantly abroad, thus necessitating frequent changes of stations between units, it has been found impossible to group together battalions, regiments, and batteries into Brigades and Divisions, &c., in the same manner as is done in the Continental Armies. We have, however, the organization of these higher units already laid down, and the various battalions, &c., composing them are allotted to them according to the station they happen to be serving in, so that in the event of mobilization, those battalions, &c., stationed near each other in peace, will form part of the same Brigade, Division, &c. Thus when a battalion or battery changes its station, it changes its Brigade or Division with which it would mobilize. **A.B., p. 509.**

The composition of the various units for war is as follows:

A CAVALRY BRIGADE is composed of—

Head-quarters, with Brigadier-General in command.
3 Regiments of Cavalry.
Total strength, 1,661 all ranks, with 1,751 horses.
W.E., p. 21 & Sec. 7.

A CAVALRY DIVISION is composed of—

Head-quarters.
4 Cavalry Brigades (as above).

Cavalry Divisional Troops:

Cavalry Divisional Artillery—
Head-quarters
2 Horse Artillery Brigades (4 batteries and 2 ammunition columns).

Cavalry Divisional Engineers—
Head-quarters.
4 Field Troops.
1 Cavalry Division Transport and Supply Column.
4 Cavalry Field Ambulances.
Total strength, 9,503 all ranks, with 9,780 horses.
W.E., p. 21 & sec. 7.

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AN INFANTRY BRIGADE is composed of—

Head-quarters, with Brigadier-General in command.
4 Battalions.
Total strength, 4,131 all ranks, and 309 horses.

W.E., p. 21 & sec. 7.

A DIVISION is composed of—

Head-quarters, with Lieutenant-General in command.
3 Infantry Brigades (as above).

Divisional Troops—

Divisional Cavalry—

2 Squadrons Imperial Yeomanry.

Divisional Artillery—

Head-quarters.
3 Field Artillery Brigades (9 batteries and 3 ammunition columns).
1 Field Artillery Howitzer Brigade (2 batteries and an ammunition column).
1 Heavy Artillery Battery (and ammunition column).
1 Divisional Ammunition Column.

Divisional Engineers—

Head-quarters.
1 Divisional Telegraph Company.
2 Field Companies.
1 Divisional Transport and Supply Column.
1 Divisional Transport and Supply Park.
3 Field Ambulances.
Total strength, 19,630 all ranks, and 7,504 horses.

W.E., p. 21 & sec. 7.

A MOUNTED BRIGADE is composed of :—

Head-quarters.
1 Cavalry Regiment.
1 Horse Artillery Battery, and Mounted Brigade Ammunition Column.
2 Mounted Infantry Battalions.
1 Mounted Brigade Transport and Supply Column.
1 Cavalry Field Ambulance.
Total strength, 2,439 all ranks, with 2,467 horses.

W.E., p. 22 & sec. 7.

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Army Troops for a force of 1 Cavalry Division and 6 Divisions.

Army Head-quarters.
2 Mounted Brigades (as above).
2 Squadrons Imperial Yeomanry.
1 Battalion of Infantry.
2 Wireless Telegraph Companies.
2 Cable Telegraph Companies.
2 Air Line Telegraph Companies.
3 Balloon Companes.
2 Bridging Trains.
1 Army Troops Transport and Supply Column.
2 Field Ambulances.
Total strength, 8,876 all ranks, with 7,412 horses.

W.E., p. 22 & sec. 7.

Summary.

	Men.	*Horses.*
1 Cavalry Division	9,503	9,780
6 Divisions	117,780	45,024
Army Troops	8,876	7,412
Total Force	136,159	62,216
*On Lines of Communication ...	16,406	6,100
Details left at base including 1st Reinforcements ...	13,652	1,148
Total Expeditionary Force including details left at base...	166,217	69,464

W.E., sec. 7.

The foregoing establishments are those which are laid down as the normal ones, and the necessary equipment is calculated accordingly. Most of our small wars, however, take place in countries and against foes necessitating a departure from this normal establishment, but no particulars can be given until the locality and plan of campaign are

*For purposes of calculation, a typical line of communication has been assumed, consisting of 100 miles of railway extending from a sea base to railhead, from which point 2 lines of road, each 30 miles long, are assumed to extend to 2 advanced depôts.

W.E., p. 3.

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known, when the necessary alterations are made at the War Office. Thus, if the country is unsuited for wheeled transport, pack animals must be substituted, and sometimes Mountain Batteries take the place of the ordinary guns. If the engineer work is likely to be heavy, it may be necessary to increase the proportion of that arm, while against savages badly armed, without firearms or artillery, it is often advantageous to increase the numbers of the cavalry and decrease those of the artillery.

Questions.

1. Explain what is meant by a Division.
2. How many battalions are there in an Infantry Brigade; how many Brigades in a Division?
3. What do you understand by Divisional Cavalry?
4. What are Army Troops?
5. Of what units does a Mounted Brigade consist?

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XXVI.—MOBILIZATION.

By *mobilization* is meant everything that is necessary to bring the Army from a peace footing to a war footing, complete in men, animals, equipment and stores of every kind. **Mob. Reg., i.**

We have, in considering the best methods to adopt, to provide against two different emergencies—(1) the small war, with which we are so familiar, against half civilized races, which requires only an expeditionary force, composed as already stated, of such troops as are best suited for the purpose intended and so complete as to make it self-supporting in a country from which, as a rule, no supplies can be obtained; (2) some great Continental struggle which would require all our forces, either to act as an ally to another nation abroad, or for home defence against invasion. **A.B., p. 509.**

The three chief problems in mobilization for home defence are:—

(1) What is the best way of grouping our mixed force of Regulars and Auxiliaries in fighting formations?
(2) What is the best disposition of stores to ensure their rapid issue without confusion?
(3) What is the best method for calling up the reserves of men and horses? **A.B., p. 510.**

The answer to the first of these questions will form the subject of the next Chapter; the other two may be briefly considered here.

A scheme has been carefully worked out at Head-Quarters, and the necessary arrangements have been prepared, based on the following assumption. The objective of any invading force will clearly be the seizure and occupation of the capital. All the suitable landing places on the South and South-east Coasts within easy distance of London are known,

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and the different lines of advance from each of these on London have been carefully reconnoitred. Along these lines are to be found natural positions which can be held as defensive positions to bar the invaders' advance. All these have been carefully noted, and plans prepared for occupying them and carrying out the necessary works to increase their defensive strength. The arrangements for the concentration of the troops, therefore, have been framed with a view to collecting them as quickly as possible near these various localities where they will have to meet the enemy. As the South of England is our most vulnerable side, it follows that by far the greater proportion of our Regular Army at home is always quartered in the South.

As has already been pointed out, owing to so large a part of our Army being always on foreign service, and the consequent constant change of stations which all units experience, it is impossible to base our scheme on a system of grouping certain specified regiments, etc., into the different Brigades, etc. But the foundation of the system is one of *stations*, and the various Brigades, Divisions, etc., are composed of the troops occupying certain definite stations, and barracks at those stations, and thus, as a unit changes its peace station, so it changes its place in the mobilization scheme of the Army. **Mob. Reg., 88.**

The *Place of Mobilization* is the place where the unit is mobilized, *i.e.*, is completed to a war footing. **Mob. Reg., 3.**

The *Place of Assembly* is the place where officers and men of a unit of the Auxiliary Forces are assembled prior to being despatched to their war station. **Mob. Reg., 6.**

War Stations are the places to which units are primarily allotted for service under the Scheme for Home Defence. **Mob. Reg., 7.**

First day of Mobilization is, unless otherwise ordered, the day following that on which the order to mobilize is issued. **Mob. Reg., 4.**

Place of Rejoining is that at which reservists rejoin the colours on mobilization. **Mob. Reg., 5.**

General Mobilization entails the mobilization of the whole of the Regular Army and Auxiliary Forces.

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Partial Mobilization involves the mobilization of the whole or a part of the Regular Army only, or the whole or a part of the Regular Army with a portion of the Auxiliary Forces. **Mob. Reg., 18.**

The *War Outfit* of a unit is the material of all kinds required for war, and includes :—

(1) War equipment.
(2) Clothing and necessaries.
(3) Regimental supplies.
(4) Medical and veterinary stores. **Mob. Reg., 14.**

War Equipment is the whole of the equipment with which a unit takes the field ; it consists of *(a)* that portion of its peace equipment which a unit retains on mobilization, and *(b) Mobilization equipment* which consists of the additional personal and regimental equipment required to enable a unit to take the field ; the equipment held for reservists or specially enlisted men is included under this heading.

Peace Equipment consists of articles of equipment laid down in Equipment Regulations, held by a unit for use in peace time.

War Equipment is also subdivided into :—

(1) Personal.
(2) Regimental Equipment.

Personal Equipment means the arms, ammunition and accoutrements issued for the personal use of the soldier, which he would take with him when transferred or attached to another unit.

Regimental Equipment means all articles of equipment such as guns, ammunition, vehicles, saddlery and other stores, which are not "Personal Equipment." **Mob. Reg., 14.**

Service Ammunition is the small arm ammunition required on mobilization to fill the men's pouches, waist-belts or bandoliers and the boxes on the machine gun carriages. **Mob. Reg., 15.**

Accoutrements include belts, pouches, bandoliers, slings, mess tins, haversacks, water bottles and similar articles (other than arms), carried outside the clothing.

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Clothing and Necessaries include the whole of a man's personal kit except his arms, ammunition and accoutrements. **Mob. Reg., 14.**

Regimental Supplies include rations, emergency rations, forage and fuel carried by a unit for its use in the field. **Mob. Reg., 14.**

The Medical and Veterinary Stores are those required by units and by Medical and Veterinary Officers on Mobilization. **Mob. Reg., 14.**

MOBILIZATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR ALL UNITS.

General Officers Commanding-in-Chief are responsible that preparations are made in peace time for a normal general mobilization. **Mob. Reg., 21.**

In order to co-ordinate mobilization arrangements, a Mobilization Committee will be formed in each command under the presidency of the Major (or Brigadier) General in charge of Administration. The General Staff and each service and department in the command will be represented on this committee. **Mob. Reg., 32.**

Local mobilization orders, and in case of coast defences, defence schemes will be drawn up in peace by commanders of stations, units, depôts, and coast defences respectively. They will be revised on the 1st January each year. **Mob. Reg., 33.**

These orders must contain arrangements for providing supplies and additional accommodation (using public buildings, billets and camps), required on mobilization. **Mob. Reg., 34 & 35.**

These orders should also show arrangements for all necessary moves during the mobilization period, and should include time-tables to regulate the drawing of mobilization equipment. **Mob. Reg., 37.**

Grouped Regimental District Commanders will cause mobilization posters to be distributed throughout the area when a general mobilization is ordered, and will arrange with officers concerned to have the posters affixed to the gates of barracks and government buildings, and with the heads of constabulary to have them affixed on or near town

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halls, churches, chapels, police barracks, post offices, and other public buildings. **Mob. Reg., 40.**

When a partial mobilization is required, special posters issued by the War Office will be used. **Mob. Reg., 41.**

Personnel (other than officers) will be considered fit for service on mobilization who —

(*a*) For service at home—

(i) Are, in the opinion of their Commanding Officer, capable of bearing arms and are sufficiently trained.

(ii) Have completed a recruits' course of musketry (in case of men to whom this is applicable).

(iii) Are medically fit for service at home.

(*b*) For service abroad, in addition to the above qualifications—

(i) Are over 20 years of age.*

(ii) Are medically fit. **Mob.Reg, 47.**

Animals.

General Officers Commanding-in-Chief will prepare Horse Purchase Schemes (as referred to in Chap. XXIV.), for the provision of animals on mobilization. **Mob. Reg., 49.**

They will also arrange for accommodation, forage, and bedding of the animals during the period of mobilization. **Mob. Reg., 51 & 52.**

War Outfit.

Officers Commanding units who have war equipment in their charge, are responsible that it is complete and fit for service. No portion of this equipment is to be taken into use in peace without authority. **Mob. Reg, 56.**

Service ammunition should be in possession of units.

Regimental reserve ammunition is held by field army units, which exist as such in peace. For other units it is held by the Army Ordnance Department. **Mob. Reg., 57.**

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*For special expeditions this qualification may be varied.

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Procedure on Mobilization.

The order to mobilize is issued from the War Office, and on its receipt Commanders of Grouped Regimental Districts will arrange posters as above. **Mob. Reg., 70.**

If a general mobilization is ordered, the Horse Purchase Scheme is at once put into operation. **Mob. Reg., 72.**

Men despatched from a depôt to a unit, or from a unit to a depôt, or to another unit, will proceed fully clothed, and with their personal equipment **Mob. Reg., 74.**

On despatch of a party, the men will be settled with and the Officer Commanding unit sending them will forward a nominal roll, by conducting officer, if there is one (otherwise by post), of the party, and the documents of each man, to the Officer Commanding unit concerned. **Mob. Reg., 75.**

General Officers Commanding-in-Chief despatch each evening brief reports to the War Office, stating progress in mobilization that day. **Mob. Reg., 76.**

A unit will be considered mobilized as soon as its personnel and animals have been completed to war establishment and its war outfit received. Then General Officers Commanding-in-Chief will telegraph this information to the War Office. **Mob. Reg., 77 & 78.**

Field service rations will be issued at a general mobilization to the personnel of the Regular Army from first day of mobilization, and to the personnel of the Auxiliary Forces from the day in which they are assembled at their peace headquarters. **Mob. Reg., 82.**

Arrangements Special to the Regular Army.

The duty of completing the personnel (other than officers) of Regular units to war establishment, rests with Officers in charge of Records, who are responsible for keeping up to date all arrangements for recalling reservists to the colours. **Mob. Reg., 91, 93.**

Arrangements for the formation of Mounted Infantry battalions will be made by certain Officers in charge of Records detailed by the War Office. Each battalion will be formed on a territorial basis, and formed of sections

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(personnel of the same regiment) from the regiments affiliated to the record offices respectively selected.

A.O., $\frac{109}{1907}$.

The completion in personnel of a unit depends on—

(*a*) Its peace strength, less those medically unfit.

(*b*) Its army reservists.

(*c*) Transfers and attachments from other units.

Mob. Reg., 90.

The Officer in charge of Records sends by post to each reservist on his books, Army Form D. 463, which consists of 3 detachable coupons, and contains:—

1. The notice to rejoin at once, and place of rejoining.
2. A travelling warrant for the journey.
3. A postal order for 3s. advance of pay.

These forms are kept ready filled in for instant despatch, and Officers in charge of Records are responsible that all addresses are up to date. **Mob. Reg., 143 & 123.**

Places for rejoining for reservists belonging to units at home are shown in Appendix C, Mobilization Regulations.

Mob. Reg., 144.

On rejoining, reservists are medically examined. Those who pass as fit, receive personal equipment, clothing, and necessaries, and are sent to their units as quickly as possible. **Mob. Reg., 150.**

Mobilization equipment, except personal equipment of reservists who rejoin at depôts, is kept stored at, or will be conveyed on mobilization to the place of mobilization of the unit. **Mob. Reg., 109.**

Personal equipment of men serving, other than actually in possession of the individual, is held by their unit; that of reservists is stored, and is issued to them, at their places of rejoining. **Mob. Reg, 110.**

Clothing and necessaries for reservists (cavalry excepted) are held at the places of rejoining, and issued there.

Mob. Reg., 115.

Procedure on Mobilization.

On receipt of the order to mobilize, General Officers Commanding-in-Chief will inform officers concerned who will

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secure the return to headquarters of their units of officers and men on detachment or other duties. **Mob. Reg., 125.**

Units which do not mobilize at their peace stations will be ordered by General Officers Commanding-in-Chief to proceed to their places of mobilization. **Mob. Reg., 126.**

Regimental and personal baggage left behind by mobilized units, will be sent to the regimental depôt.
Mob. Reg., 139.

SUMMARY OF DUTIES OF AN OFFICER IN CHARGE OF RECORDS.

(*a*) Post notices to reservists.

(*b*) Communicate with accountant paying reservists to facilitate transfer of accounts of reservists who are ordered to join.

(*c*) Transmit following documents to Officer Commanding unit to which men are detailed.

1. Soldier's Pay Book (A.B. 64).
2. Company Conduct Sheets. **(A.O., Feb., 1907.)**
3. Medical History Sheet.
4. Duplicate attestation.

(*d*) Pass life and identity certificates of reservists, received from Officers Commanding depôts or units, to the accountant concerned.

(*e*) Pass Separation Allowance Form to accountant concerned.

(*f*) *When reservists join at regimental depots—*

1. Inform Officers Commanding depôts, detailing unit which each man is to join.
2. Pass nominal rolls of men sent from depôts to units, to accountant paying reservists.

Where reservists rejoin units direct—

1. Inform Officers Commanding units of men ordered to rejoin.
2. Pass nominal rolls of men who have rejoined to accountants paying reservists.

(*g*) Record absence without leave of reservists who fail to

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rejoin. These men are struck off the strength of the reserve and advertised as deserters.

(*h*) Apply to War Office regarding recalling colour reservists permitted to reside abroad.

Mob. Reg., paras. 162—171.

SUMMARY OF DUTIES OF OFFICER COMMANDING A REGIMENTAL DEPÔT.

On receipt of order to mobilize :—

(*a*) Recall officers and soldiers on leave.

(*b*) Order medical examination of officers and serving soldiers.

(*c*) Arrange for rations and accommodation of reservists and others rejoining.

(*d*) Obtain from reservists rejoining, their life and identity certificates, forwarding same to Officer in charge of Records.

(*e*) Cause reservists to be medically inspected.

(*f*) Issue personal equipment, clothing and necessaries to reservists who have passed medical examination.

(*g*) Despatch reservists in batches (50 to 100 strong) in accordance with instructions of Officer in charge of Records.

(*h*) Furnish officer or non-commissioned officer conducting with nominal roll.

(*i*) Despatch each evening to Officer in charge of Records separate nominal rolls of reservists sent to each unit, on which will be shown :—

(*a*) Date reservists joined.
(*b*) Amount of remittance to family.
(*c*) Charges, if any, for messing, etc., at depôt.

Mob. Reg, 172-181.

PRINCIPAL DUTIES OF OFFICER COMMANDING A UNIT ORDERED TO MOBILIZE.

(*a*) Recall all officers and soldiers on leave.

(*b*) Have all serving soldiers medically examined.

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(*c*) Arrange accommodation and rations for reservists and others joining.

(*d*) Telegraph War Office number of officers, and to Officer in charge of Records, number of reservists required to complete war establishment.

(*e*) Arrange for safe custody of colours.

(*f*) Send officers and non-commissioned officers to fetch reservists from depôt.

(*g*) Despatch to destination any individuals or parties which unit has to provide for other units, such as headquarter units, mounted infantry battalions, etc.

(*h*) Cause recruits to be medically examined, informing Officer in charge of Records of any casualties among them.

(*i*) Responsible that pay books are completed.

(*j*) Despatch to Officer in charge of Records—

1. Any books or documents not required by unit.
2. Medals of soldiers.
3. Records of wills of soldiers desiring it.

(*k*) Draw mobilization equipment of unit.

(*l*) Draw regimental supplies and see that medical and veterinary stores required to complete are received.

(*m*) Send horse collecting party to place ordered.

(*n*) Hand over to drivers supplied by Army Service Corps, vehicles, harness, etc., of second line transport.

(*o*) Report daily progress made in mobilization to General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, telegraphing him when completed. **Mob. Reg., 184-217.**

DUTIES OF OFFICER COMMANDING DETAILS OF A UNIT OR UNITS.

(*a*) Take over barracks, baggage, stores, and equipment left behind, prior to the departure of the unit.

(*b*) Return to Army Ordnance Department such stores as are not required by him.

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(*c*) Open account with Accountant paying the unit, for payment of details.

(*d*) Deal with reservists found medically unfit—

(i.) Discharge those unfit for further service.

(ii.) Relegate to the reserve those temporarily unfit.

(iii.) In case of mobilization for service abroad, relegate those unfit for service abroad to the reserve.

(*e*) Send to Officer in charge of Records any books or documents left by unit which he does not require.

(*f*) Send to regimental depôt, the regimental and personal baggage left behind by the unit.

Mob. Reg., 218-223.

QUESTIONS.

1. On what assumed action by an invading army are the arrangements for mobilization for home defence based?
2. Describe briefly the procedure when the order calling out the Army Reserve for permanent service has been issued. What officer is responsible for taking the proper steps to bring the men from their homes?
3. Explain the meaning of the term mobilization.
4. Distinguish between "place of mobilization" and "place of assembly."
5. On the mobilization of a unit what becomes of those men who are found to be medically unfit for active service?
6. What are the duties of the officer in charge of records when mobilization is ordered?
7. Of what does the "War Outfit" of a unit consist?

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XXVII.—ALLOTMENT OF TROOPS FOR HOME DEFENCE.

As stated in the last Chapter, one of the problems connected with mobilization is the grouping of our different classes of the home army with fighting units. The regular troops serving at home have, as explained in Chapter III., been formed into a Field Army available for a foreign expedition or home defence, consisting of a Cavalry Division (4 Cavalry Brigades), 6 Divisions Army Troops, and troops for lines of communication.

F.A. Tab. of May, 1907.

The Coast Defences would be principally garrisoned by the Militia and Volunteers, with a certain stiffening of Regulars, chiefly Garrison Artillery and the Fortress Companies of the Royal Engineers. **A.B., p. 513.**

The term *garrisons* includes all troops allotted, in the event of war, to the defence of fortresses, defended ports, and the coast generally.

The allotment of troops to garrisons and coast defences has been made by calculating the numbers required for each place, taking into consideration its importance, and armament and defensive works. These numbers are made up by detailing, first a small number of Regulars, and then taking the adjacent Militia and Volunteers, supplementing these, when necessary, by drawing on more remote districts. As already explained in Chapter III., the whole coast line of the United Kingdom has been divided into 11 Coast Defence Districts, under specially selected commanders who are responsible for everything connected with these defences and the training of the troops, regulars and auxiliaries, allotted to them.

A.B., p. 512; A.L., p. 16-22.

It must be remembered, too, that a certain number of troops—Regulars for choice—would be required for duty in London and other large towns to assist the Civil Power in maintaining order among the population in a time of excitement and disturbance.

A.B., pp. 513, 514.

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XXVIII.—TRANSPORT IN WAR.

I. The land transport of a force will be divided into 2 categories:—

(*a*) Transport of the Field Troops.
(*b*) Auxiliary Transport.

The transport of the Field Troops consists of personnel, animals, and vehicles conveying food, ammunition, and stores of all kinds required by the troops.

II. Except in the case of Transport and Supply Columns and Parks, the Transport of Field Units will be divided into 2 lines:—

(*a*) 1st Line consists of actual requirements for troops in action, viz.:—

Gun-carriages.
Ammunition wagons.
S.A.A. carts and wagons.
Pack transport for tools and ammunition.
Technical stores of Engineers.
Water carts of Field Ambulances.
Medical carts.
Tool carts.

(*b*) 2nd Line Transport consists of remainder of regimental transport, viz.:—

Water carts.
G.S. wagons for baggage, stores, etc.
Remaining vehicles of Field Ambulances.

III. Auxiliary Transport, which consists of personnel, animals, and vehicles not allotted to units of field troops, is employed on lines of communication.

F.S.P.B., p. 54.

Under normal conditions, the drivers of 1st Line Transport are found by the unit to which it belongs, except in the case of the Field Ambulances, the drivers for which are found by the Army Service Corps. The

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drivers for all 2nd Line Transport are found by the Army Service Corps companies of the same formation, *i.e.*, Brigade and Division, and are attached to the unit to which the transport belongs, except for vehicles of the Ammunition Columns conveying ammunition, the majority of whose drivers belong to the Royal Artillery. **T.M, 2, 3.**

1st and 2nd Line Transport belongs to the unit, and the Commanding Officer is responsible for its efficiency. In the Infantry a subaltern is put in charge of the Regimental Transport, who is responsible for it to his Commanding Officer; he is assisted by a Serjeant. It is his duty to inspect all the animals, vehicles, and harness daily, and arrange for all repairs and shoeing being carried out. He is responsible for the proper loading of the vehicles, and that they are paraded at the time appointed for the transport to be formed up. He is responsible for the maintenance of discipline on the line of march. After each march all the animals must be carefully inspected for any rubs or swellings, which must be at once attended to. He must carefully superintend the watering, feeding, and grazing of the animals. **T.M., 3, 49-57.**

Full instructions as to the loads for each vehicle and the method of packing are given in the Field Service Manuals of the different arms.

The establishment of Regimental Transport for a Regiment of Cavalry, Battalion of Infantry, or Mounted Infantry, Battery of Artillery, or Field Company of Engineers is laid down in the War Establishments of these units, and have been given in this book in the Chapters dealing with each of these arms. (*Vide supra*).

Regimental Transport, as stated above, is divided into 1st and 2nd Line Transport.

The 1st Line Transport of a Cavalry Regiment consists of—

1 Maltese cart for medical equipment.
1 Pack animal for veterinary stores.

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2 G.S. wagons limbered for machine-gun, ammunition, tripod, etc.
3 G.S. wagons limbered for S.A.A.
3 G.S. wagons limbered for tools and signalling equipment.
6 Pack-horses for scouts.

F.S.M., Cav., p. 10.

The 1st Line Transport of an Infantry Battalion comprises—

5 S.A.A. carts.
2 Forage carts for tools.
1 Maltese cart for medical equipment.
1 G.S. wagon limbered for 2 machine-guns, ammunition, tripod, etc.
1 S.A.A. cart for machine-gun
8 Pack animals for tools.
8 Pack animals for ammunition.
2 Pack animals (spare).

F.S.M., Inf., p. 10.

The Transport and Supply Columns carry supplies for the troops of the formation to which they belong, and are formed of Companies of the Army Service Corps as under:—

Cavalry Divisional T. and S. Column ...	Five Cos.
Divisional T. and S. Column	Four Cos.
Army Troops T. and S. Column	One Co.
Mounted Brigade T. and S. Column ...	One Co.

W.E., pp. 94-111.

Divisional Transport and Supply Park consists of 3 Sections and a Bakery Detachment, and carries 3 days' supplies for a division and a proportion of Cavalry, Divisional, and Army Troops. **W.E., p. 115.**

In all armies the transport during a campaign is partly military and partly civilian; the latter being organized in the theatre of war, and its nature depending on the kind of transport ordinarily employed by the people. **A.B., p. 557.**

In our British campaigns, taking place, as they usually do, in countries where there are no good roads, the chief means of transport have been:—

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(1) Carriers; used in West Africa and China. This kind is difficult to organize and deal with, as they are liable to panic and apt to desert. They may also sometimes act as spies for the enemy. They can only carry small loads, and a large part of each load consists of their own food. It is advantageous in that there is no outlay before starting, and they can move over any ground accessible to the troops. They should be organized as a rule in gangs of twenty, with one head man to each; four such gangs make a section to which a conductor is appointed. Ten sections should be formed into a company under a transport officer. Average load, 50 lbs. **A.B., pp. 558-560; T.M., 83, 108.**

(2) Pack animals; used in North-West Frontier campaigns in India. The most expensive kind of transport, and requires much attention to the feeding of the animals, and the proper fitting of the pack saddle to avoid sore backs. Pack animals are difficult to load, take up twice as much space on the march as the wagons which would carry an equal load, and require about twice as much food as the animals drawing those wagons, and are not, like them, rested at each halt. They require a large number of attendants, for whom food must also be carried. They are liable to panic when under fire and to stampede with their loads.

The different kinds of animals used, and their loads are:—

Elephants, 800 to 1,200 lbs.; only used in special cases; costly and difficult to feed.

Camels, 320 to 400 lbs.; slow, very delicate, and useless in wet weather, require long rest. Advantages—They can go a long time without water, can generally find food, and stand great heat. There are two kinds of camels, and those of the plains are unsuited for the mountains.

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Bullocks, 200 lbs.; very slow, require much food and water, but very enduring, and can be eaten if necessary.

Pack horses, 200 lbs.

Mules, 160 lbs.; the best of all pack animals, quicker on the march and stand privations well.

Ponies, 160 lbs.; not so hardy and more liable to sore backs.

Donkeys, 100 lbs.; very hardy and eat little, useful for not bulky loads.

F.S.P.B., pp. 60-61.

(3) Wagons and carts; used in all places where the roads are practicable. The vehicles of the country are generally used as being most suitable; the General Service wagon is strongly built, but is too heavy for a country destitute of good roads. The G.S. wagon, Mark VIII., weighs about 15 cwt. and carries a load of 1½ tons; the new G.S. limbered wagon, with light wheels, carries a load of about 1 ton, with 200-wheel a load of about 1½ tons; the forage cart and Maltese cart each carry a load of ¾ ton. The "buck" wagon, with from 16 to 18 oxen, can carry up to 4,500 lbs. (a little over 2 tons), but is very slow. The mule wagon, with 8 or 10 mules, carries about half this load, but is much faster. The Scotch cart, with 4 mules, takes a weight of 900 lbs., but some nicety is required in properly balancing the load. All these three vehicles were used in the late war in South Africa. Wheeled transport is the best both as regards efficiency and economy, as an animal can draw three times the load it can carry on its back, and the number of drivers is much less.

R.T.D., p. 5; A.B., p. 558; Clarke, p. 211.

A good draught-horse should draw a weight of about 1,500 lbs. about 25 miles a day; walk 3 miles an hour, and trot an average of 6 miles an hour.

F.S.P.B., p. 55.

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The existence of a railway relieves the military transport service, as the amount carried by a train would require an enormous number of wagons to transport it the same distance. For instance, a train of 2 locomotives and 35 railway wagons has been calculated to carry 350 tons a distance of 200 miles in a day; this is equal to the work which it would require 10,000 General Service wagons to perform. But in our campaigns, as a rule, there are no railways in the theatre of war.

A.B., p. 556.

Water transport has also been used in the Nile and Soudan Expeditions. This is the best means of transport whenever a good navigable river or canal runs along the line of communications. There are no useless mouths to feed, and there are no animals or carriers to become exhausted by their labours.

A.B., p. 561.

Owing to the introduction of mechanical transport, in future wars, where there are good roads in the country without too steep gradients, this kind will doubtless be largely used, as enormous loads can be moved with a comparatively small amount of transport. The chief difficulty would be the provision of fuel along the lines of communication. In the late war some use was made of this kind of transport, which was worked by the Royal Engineers; 2 Mechanical Transport Companies have, however, since been added to the Army Service Corps, who in future will work this, as well as the other descriptions of transport.

A.L., p. 1139.

Mechanical Transport may be classified under three heads:—

		Load.
(*a*) Traction Engines ...	heavy ...	18-24 tons.
	small ...	5-10 tons.
(*b*) Motor Wagons		3-4 tons.
(*c*) Motor Cars ...	2-5 persons, including driver.	

(*a*) The objection to traction engines is their great weight; they require good roads, which they

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rapidly cut to pieces in bad weather. They are most useful on the lines of communication.

(*b*) Motor wagons are driven by steam, petrol, paraffin, or electricity—petrol is the best for use in the field.

(*c*) Motor cars and motor bicycles are used for conveying officers rapidly, either when reconnoitring, sketching, or carrying despatches.

The great advantages of mechanical transport are—

(1) Increased speed.

(2) Shortening length of column and facilitating supply service.

(3) Economy in personnel. **F.S.P.B., p. 64.**

The provision and maintenance of the transport for an army in the field is the duty of the Director of Transport and Remounts, an officer in the Quartermaster-General's department of the War Office. He is assisted by Assistant Directors of Transport. He is responsible for the efficiency of the transport and prepares a scheme for the working and organization of local transport. He arranges all details for hire, purchase, and impressment of transport.

The Assistant Directors of Transport, one of whom is attached to each division, cavalry brigade, or any independent force, supervises all transport in the formation to which he is attached. He is also the Commanding Officer of the Transport and Supply column.

Regimental transport officers are responsible to their C.O.'s for the efficiency of 1st and 2nd line transport.

F.S P.B., p. 54.

QUESTIONS.

1. What do you understand by 1st Line regimental transport?
2. Describe briefly the different kinds of transport which have been employed by British troops on active service.
3. Give a short account of the duties of a battalion transport officer on the line of march under service conditions.
4. Give a brief summary of the advantages and disadvantages of the various classes of mechanical transport.

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XXIX.—SUPPLIES IN WAR.

As already noted, the term "Supplies" technically means food, forage, fuel, and other consumable articles, which are provided by the Army Service Corps.

The Quartermaster-General is responsible for the supply of an army in the field. He is assisted by a Director of Supplies and Assistant Directors of Supply.

Before considering the question of supplies in war, the rations allowed for each man and horse in time of peace may be briefly noted.

Rations at home stations consist of:—

In barracks, 1 lb. of bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of fresh or preserved meat. Under canvas, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of meat in addition.

At stations abroad, 1 lb. of bread and 1 lb. of fresh or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of preserved meat. **A.R., 23.**

At stations abroad each officer and soldier on the effective strength is allowed a ration, and each soldier's wife $\frac{1}{2}$ a ration, and each child under 14 years of age $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ration. **A.R., 17.**

On active service troops are supplied with a free ration, known as a "Field Ration," varying according to the climate and the requirements of the expedition; the quantity and nature of these rations are fixed by the G.O.C., but it usually consists of:

Fresh or preserved meat.
Bread, biscuit or flour.
Groceries.
Vegetables, fresh or compressed.

and sometimes jam, lime juice and rum. **W.E., p. 10.**

The forage ration for each horse is:—

	Hay.	Oats	Straw.
In quarters	12 lbs.	10 lbs.	8 lbs.
In camp	12 lbs.	12 lbs.	Nil.

A.R., 158.

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An army in the field lives, as far as possible, on the resources of the country; when these fail, supplies have to be sent up from the rear. The countries in which our campaigns usually take place are not fertile, and little can, as a rule, be obtained locally, hence nearly everything must be sent up to the troops from the base. **A.B., p. 553.**

Supply Depots are established at the base and at various points along the line of communications, for the collection of stores of food, and from these the movable supplies are replenished.

These Supply Depots may be classed as :—

(1) Base Supply Depôts usually established at the base.

(2) Intermediate Supply Depots, which are formed at various points on the line of communications as the army advances, and which are, as far as possible, fed from the surrounding country.

(3) Advanced Supply Depots; these form the current supplies for the troops, and are formed as required. Each of these consists of as many Supply Depot units as may be required.

F.S.P.B., p. 141.

A Supply Depot unit of 1 officer and 13 other ranks is capable of feeding 4,000 men and 1,000 animals; if, however, the unit is required to bake bread for the troops, a bakery section of 15 additional men, must be added for every 4,000 rations of bread. **W.E., p. 150.**

Movable supplies consist of :

(1) The rations carried on the soldier or horse.

(2) Those carried in regimental transport and transport and supply columns.

(3) The Transport and Supply Parks.

The rations carried in each of these lines are as under :

RATIONS.

On the man	The unexpended portion of the field ration previously issued and 1 emergency ration.

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In the regimental transport	1 field ration and 2 grocery rations, 1 jam, lime juice and rum ration.
In the transport and supply column to replace issues	1 field ration, 1 grocery ration, 1 jam, lime juice and rum ration, 1 vegetable ration, and 1 emergency ration.
In transport and supply park	3 days' complete rations, except emergency ration.

W.E., p. 10.

FORAGE.

On the horse	The unexpended portion of the previous issue.
In the regimental transport	1 corn ration.
In the transport and supply columns to replace issues	1 corn ration.
In transport and supply park	3 days' rations.

The above table is applicable to a country where hay is obtainable. **W.E., p. 10.**

The field ration consists of 1 lb. of preserved meat or 1¼ lb. of fresh meat, and 1¼ lb. bread, or 1 lb. of biscuit or flour.

The grocery ration consists of about 3½ ozs. of groceries (tea, sugar, salt and pepper).

The emergency ration consists of a small cylinder containing about 6½ ozs. net, half of it being cocoa paste and half pemmican. **W.E., p. 10.**

These preparations can be eaten in their solid form, or can be made into 4 pints of soup or cocoa respectively. Each ration is calculated to sustain a man for 36 hours. It is, however, never to be eaten without orders from an officer, except in extremity.

Whenever practicable, a ration of fresh meat is substituted for the preserved meat; but how often this can be done will depend on the resources of the country.

No fuel will be carried normally, except the ration boxes, which will be issued for kindling purposes, and supplemented by fuel obtained locally. **W.E., p. 10.**

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The daily allowance of fuel for troops on active service is a maximum of 2 lbs. of wood for each man. **A.R., 247.**

As regards water supply on active service, a daily average of 1 gallon per man is enough for drinking and cooking purposes. A horse, bullock, or mule drinks about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons at a time. In standing camps an average allowance of 5 gallons per man and 10 gallons per horse should be given. **C.T., 43.**

Supplies are secured by one of the following methods:—

(1) By contract. Experience has shown that this system cannot be relied on, and the contractors are often powerless to carry out their contracts at a most critical moment. Useless if secrecy is essential. Careful inspection and supervision is necessary to ensure that contractors send supplies equal in quality to those contracted for.

(2) By purchase. This system was adopted by the British Army in the Peninsula and by the Germans in the war of 1870-71. This is the best method, as the inhabitants will always bring in supplies if sure of ready-money payment.

(3) By requisition or contribution. This method would only be resorted to when persuasion has failed; and in using force the taking of the supplies should be made as little irksome to the inhabitants as possible. **A.B., p. 555.**

A *requisition* means the forcible collection of supplies in kind; a *contribution* is the forcible collection of money to purchase supplies.

QUESTIONS.

1. What constitutes the soldier's free ration? What is the daily allowance of forage for troop horses?
2. What rations are carried in the field actually with the fighting troops? Where are they carried?
3. What are the different methods by which supplies are procured in time of war. Which method do you consider the best, and why?

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XXX.—LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

By the term "Lines of Communication" is understood those roads, railways, or other means of communication between an army in the field and its "base," and between the various parts of the army.

By the term "base" is understood some place or portion of country in rear of the army, from whence it draws its supplies and reinforcements, and to which sick and wounded are sent from the front. This is generally the nearest frontier of its own country, or in operations beyond seas some harbour on the coast, in communication by sea with the country to which the force belongs, and protected by its fleet. **Tovey, pp. 67, 72.**

The Line of Communications generally consists of a chain of posts connected together by a route of some kind and leading from the Base to the army. Its length varies from a few miles to an enormous distance, and may pass through a friendly country, or through territory where the whole population is hostile. **A.B., p. 549.**

In our Service the command of the Line of Communications, is entrusted to a special officer called the General Officer Commanding the Line of Communications, who has a separate Staff under his orders and special troops told off for the duty of protecting the line. His authority is paramount from the Base to the Advanced Depot inclusive; if, as operations proceed, the latter is shifted forward, his responsibility is likewise extended. His duties include:—

(i.) The maintenance, defence, and police of all roads, etc., used as communications—including railway service if such exists.

(ii.) The despatch and transport of men and stores, arms and ammunition to the Field Army.

(iii.) Organization of the base and base depots.

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(iv.) The working of line of communication posts, depots, hospitals, rest camps, transportation from base to front and front to base.

(v.) Protection, supply and maintenance of posts and garrisons on the line of communication.

(vi.) Conveyance home of invalids.

(vii.) Repair of roads on the line of communication.

(viii.) Civil administration of the line of communication when in an enemy's country (martial law).

(ix.) Settling localities of depôts of supplies, transport and remounts. **F.S.P.B., p. 26.**

The numbers and composition of the Headquarters of the Line of Communications will vary according to circumstances.

General Officer Commanding	1
Staff—	
1 Aide-de-Camp	1
1 Major, 1 Captain, General Staff	2
1 Assistant Adjutant-General with 3 Deputy Assistants... ...	4
1 Assistant Quartermaster-General with 2 Deputy Assistants...	3
Attached—	
Chief Engineer, Line of Communication	1
Assistant Director of Army Telegraphs	1
Deputy Director of Supplies with Assistant and Deputy Assistant	3
Deputy Director of Railways	1
Deputy Director of Transport with Assistant and Deputy Assistant	3
Deputy Director of Remounts	1
Deputy Director of Medical Services with 2 Deputy Assistants	3
Senior Veterinary Officer	1
Deputy Director of Ordnance Services with Deputy Assistant and Assistant Commissary of Ordnance	3
Censors	3
Commandant at Headquarters, Line of Communication ...	1
Surveyor of Postal Services with Assistant...	2
Military Police (Assistant Provost-Marshal)	1
Assistant Financial Adviser, with 2 Assistants	3
Clerks	58
Police	7
Cooks, Servants, etc.	57

Total all ranks, 160, with 45 horses.
W.E., pp. 128, 129.

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The Line of Communication is, for purposes of command, divided up into sections, each under a Commandant. Each section contains a certain number of depôts and posts. These depôts are numbered consecutively from the Base, that nearest the Field Army always being called the "Advanced Depôt." The depôts and stations vary considerably in size and importance, and their number and composition depend very much on the district traversed. At some are established hospitals, sick rest-stations, commissariat, transport, ordnance and remount depôts. Those of special importance are usually the Head-quarters of the section. The Commandants of posts have supreme command in their own section, and are not to be superseded by the accidental presence of a senior officer who happens to be passing through. Their command extends each side from their stations halfway along the line to the next post. **A.B., pp. 550, 531.**

The Base, as already stated, is either some place on the frontier, or a sea port in oversea operations; in either case it will be the starting point for the Field Army, and the place whence the bulk of their subsequent supplies will reach them. In the case of a maritime base—as is usually the case in British Expeditions, except those starting from India—the duties will devolve partly on the Navy and partly on the Army. To avoid friction the limit of responsibility of each Service is fixed at high water mark. The anchoring arrangements for the transports are entirely in the hands of the Navy after the Military Authority has decided the order in which the troops and stores are to be landed. The Navy provide the necessary boats, barges, etc., and load them from the ship and convey them to high water mark, where they are unloaded by the troops. **Clarke, pp. 56, 57.**

The Head-quarters of the Base would consist of the following:—

1 Commandant.

Staff—

1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

2 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Generals (1 as Military Landing Officer).

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1 Staff Captain (as Assistant Military Landing Officer).
Attached—
6 Supply Officers.
8 Ordnance Officers.
2 Medical Officers (1 for Embarkation Duties).
1 Veterinary Officer.
1 Assistant Provost-Marshal (Military Mounted Police).
15 Clerks.
21 Military Police.
23 Servants.

82 all ranks, with 21 horses.

W.E., p. 130.

The amount of protection required for the Line of Communication depends entirely on the nature of the country and the character of the inhabitants. In European campaigns the Army should cover its own communications, and their protection is part of the strategy of the Commander. But Lines of Communications often lead through districts where the temper of the population is distinctly hostile, and the various posts and the convoys along the line are exposed to constant attacks. In this case special troops must be told off for their protection. **Callwell, pp. 95, 96.** The number and description of these will, as noted above, vary according to circumstances.

The different posts along the line are selected by the General of Communications, who determines the garrisons for each, and where flying columns are to move from. These posts are generally about a day's march apart. They are selected as being important points, such as bridges, passes, etc., where the traffic could be easily interrupted, or as centres where depôts are formed. Each post must be put in a state of defence, and have its reserve of supplies; and the sanitary conditions must be carefully attended to. The Staff of each will depend on its importance, and what hospitals, depôts, etc., are established at it.

Clarke, pp. 68—71.

The large number of troops required for the protection of Lines of Communication in a savage country acts as a serious drain on the resources of the Field Army. The following are a few examples :—

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In the Afghan Campaign in March, 1880, on the Khaibar line between Kabul and Peshawar, a distance of 160 miles, more than 15,000 men were employed, while the Kabul Field Force only consisted of about 12,000 men.

In the Russian Campaign against the Turkomans in 1880, the troops on the Line of Communications numbered about 4,500, although reduced to a minimum, and General Skobelef, in spite of all his efforts to push up every available man for the assault on Denghil Tepe, could only get about 8,000 men to the front. **Callwell, p. 97.**

In the South African War, 1899—1902, out of 50,000 men with which Lord Roberts crossed the Orange River in 1900, nearly 26,000 were employed on the lines of communication north of the river; the fighting force which entered Pretoria numbered only 24,000 men. This was a case where the inhabitants were unfriendly, however.

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XXXI.—AMMUNITION SUPPLY.

(*a*) INFANTRY.

The amount of ammunition taken into the field for each rifle is as follows:—

*115 rounds carried on the soldier.
100 rounds carried in 5 small arm ammunition carts and on 8 mules (*i.e.*, in the Regimental Reserve).
100 rounds carried in the Brigade Ammunition Columns, with the Field Artillery Brigades of a Division.
100 rounds carried in the Divisional Ammunition Column.

415 Total rounds. W.E, p. 7.

Commanding Officers of Battalions are responsible for the 215 rounds in Battalion charge, and officers commanding Royal Artillery are responsible for the 200 rounds carried in the Ammunition Columns under their command. To understand completely the above system, it must be understood that each Field Artillery Brigade has an Ammunition Column attached to it; as there are 3 Field Artillery Brigades in the organization of a Division, and 3 Infantry Brigades also, therefore each Ammunition Column has a section allotted to carry small arm ammunition for one particular Brigade, in addition to carrying gun ammunition for its own batteries. The Divisional Ammunition Column is a separate organization which carries both gun and small arm ammunition. A.O., $\frac{179}{07}$.

16 boxes are carried in each of the 5 small arm ammunition carts, and 2 boxes on each mule, making a total of 96 boxes. A box holds 1,100 rounds.

*50 per cent. carry 140 rounds and 50 per cent. carry 90 rounds and an entrenching tool.

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Besides this ammunition for the rifle, for each machine gun the unit carries 3,500 rounds in belts on the general service limbered wagon provided to carry the machine guns, tripods, etc. Units not yet provided with these wagons will adhere to the machine gun carriage which holds the boxes containing these belts. 8,000 rounds per gun are carried in the regimental reserve. In addition to these, 10,000 rounds per gun are carried with the Field Artillery Brigade Ammunition Columns of a Division, and 10,000 rounds per gun in the Divisional Ammunition Column. **W.E., p. 7.**

On the march, one pack animal will be in rear of each company; and 3 S.A.A. carts follow immediately after the Battalion; the other 2 carts of each Battalion are formed into a Brigade reserve under a specially selected officer, detailed by the General Officer Commanding.

In action, the pack animals keep as close as possible to their companies, 2 carts follow in rear of the supports, and the remaining cart in rear of the reserve, while the Brigade reserve keeps in rear of the centre of the Brigade. The exact distance depends on the ground; with pack animals it should usually be possible to get within 500 yards of the firing line, and with carts within 1,000 yards.

When a cart with the supports is empty, it will go back to the Brigade reserve, and a full cart from the regimental reserve will be sent up in its place. The Brigade reserve will then replace the cart from the regimental reserve gone forward. When 4 carts with the Brigade ammunition reserve are empty, the officer will signal or send back an orderly for 4 carts to be sent up from the small arm ammunition section of the Brigade ammunition column allotted to supply ammunition to the Brigade. These are brought up by the Artillery, and the teams are unhooked, and the infantry drivers hook in their teams into these full carts, and the Artillery then hook in and take back the empty carts to the Brigade ammunition column.

I.T., Sec. 175 (Amended.)

When a general action is imminent, Commanding Officers will issue an extra 50 rounds to each man from the small arm ammunition carts. The extra ammunition should

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generally be issued before leaving the halting place of the previous night.

The captain of each company will detail a non-commissioned officer and two or three privates (selected for their strength and activity) as carriers, to carry ammunition from the mules or carts, right up to the firing line. Special bags are issued for this purpose and form part of the equipment of each cart. The loads are not to exceed 600 rounds.

Supernumeraries must make sure that all the ammunition of men killed or wounded is collected and distributed to the firing line. **I.T., Sec. 175 (7); A.O., $\frac{176}{07}$.**

The Field Artillery Brigade Ammunition Columns and the Divisional Ammunition Column carry reserve ammunition for all the troops of the Division, including guns, rifles, and carbines. The bulk of the small arm ammunition is, of course, for the 12 Infantry Battalions, and is carried in 76 G.S. limbered wagons for S.A.A.

(*b*) ARTILLERY.

The amount of ammunition taken into the field for each field gun or howitzer is approximately as follows:—

Description of Gun.	Calibre.	With the Battery.	With the Brigade Amm. Column.	With the Divisional Amm. Column.	Total in front of advanced depot.	To be maintained on L. of C.	Total in field.
13-pr. Q.F. ...	3″	176	204	128	508	492	1000
18 pr. Q.F. ...	3·3″	176	204	128	508	492	1000
5-in. B.L. ... (Howitzer).	5″	90	70	90	250	250	500
60-pr. B.L. ...	5″	100	70*	80	250	250	500

*Ammunition column which is attached to each battery.

	Weight of Projectile.
13-pr. Q.F.	12½lbs.
18-pr. Q.F.	18½lbs.
5-in. B.L. (Howitzer)	50lbs.
60-pr. B.L.	60lbs.

F.S.P.B., pp. 48-49.

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The Horse Artillery Brigade Ammunition Columns of a Cavalry Division carry gun ammunition for their own batteries, and small arm ammunition for the 4 cavalry brigades and other units composing the force.

The Ammunition Columns of Howitzer Brigades and Heavy Artillery Brigades carry only gun ammunition for their own respective batteries.

As mentioned in Chapter VI., a battery manœuvring is divided into—

(i.) The firing battery (6 guns and 6 wagons).
(ii.) The 1st line wagons (remainder of wagons).

The latter in action are separated from the firing battery and formed up under the captain in rear, either to the flank of the battery or if directly in rear, not less than 400 yards distant.

In action the wagons with the firing battery are in line with the guns, each being on the left of its gun.

Except in very special circumstances as when Horse Artillery are acting with Cavalry, and the guns are obliged to temporarily leave their wagons, the ammunition supply will be from the wagons with the firing battery, that in the wagon body being first used.

The captain in charge of the 1st line wagons is responsible for maintaining the ammunition supply ; when he finds it is required, he will send forward the 1st line wagons to come up on the right of their guns.

The officer commanding the Field Artillery Ammunition Column is responsible that the batteries are kept duly supplied ; he must therefore send forward orderlies to the wagon line to keep up communication, and on receipt of a message to say ammunition is required, he sends up a number of wagons under an officer.

F.A.T., Chap. vii., Sec. 69, 71, 78, 79, 80.

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XXXII.—MEDICAL SERVICES IN WAR.

In the field a Medical Officer is attached to each regiment of Cavalry, battalion of Infantry, brigade of Artillery, or other separate body of troops. In each unit two trained men are placed under the orders of this officer as his orderlies, one of whom leads the horse or mule drawing the cart carrying medical stores which accompanies each of these units with the first line of regimental transport. Four men in each squadron of Cavalry are trained in "first aid," and each company of Infantry has two privates trained as stretcher bearers. **W.E., pp. 38, 87.**

Each Division has three Field Ambulances for its own troops, and a Cavalry Division has four Cavalry Field Ambulances.

With the Army Troops of a force of 1 Cavalry Division and 6 Divisions there are 2 Field Ambulances: so a Field Force of this organization has 20 Field Ambulances and 4 Cavalry Field Ambulances.

Besides these medical units which actually accompany the field army, Stationary Hospitals for 200 beds, each with a staff of 8 officers and 80 other ranks, with 17 or 36 nursing sisters, are established along the line of communications, and one or more large General Hospitals for 520 beds, each with a staff of 21 officers and 143 other ranks, with 43 or 91 nursing sisters, would be formed at the base, and other suitable places, complete with every appliance for the care of the sick and wounded. **W.E., pp. 144, 145.**

Ambulance trains are also provided, when a line of railway is available for the transport of the sick along the line of communication. Such a train is capable of conveying 100 sick lying down, and would have a medical staff of 2 officers and 18 other ranks, with 2 nursing sisters. **W.E., p. 146.**

The following brief summary of the treatment of a

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wounded man, from the time he is hit, until he arrives in England, will best illustrate the working of the above arrangements.

As the Field Ambulance approaches the scene of action, the bulk of the Tent Division and transport will be left in a suitable position. The Bearer Division of 3 sub-divisions each consisting of an officer and 6 stretcher squads of 6 men each, will be sent forward and will make a systematic search for the wounded.

When a man is wounded he is attended to as quickly as possible by the medical officer attached to his unit and the regimental stretcher bearers, or by the bearers of the stretcher squads who under the general superintendence of the officer render first aid. The more seriously wounded will be carried to the ambulance wagons which will have been pushed as far forward as possible.

The *Dressing Station* is intended for relieving the most serious cases and for performing necessary operations. It is usually furnished by a sub-division of the Tent Division. The staff consists of about 2 officers and 20 men. It is placed as far forward as is consistent with safety, under cover from fire and near a road. Here the operating tent will be pitched, field kitchens dug, and arrangements made for the immediate treatment of the wounded as they are brought in.

Directly each wagon is loaded it will move off under charge of the wagon orderly to the *dressing station*, where it will be unloaded, and the most serious cases attended to first. When it is empty, the orderly will collect any stretchers and dressings required and take it back to the front.

The remainder of the Tent Division will be called up when required, but use should be made of buildings, etc., to obviate pitching the tents. As the Field Ambulance is a mobile unit, intended to accompany the troops, the sick and wounded are to be transferred to a Stationary Hospital as soon as possible after the action.

If there seems no chance of the man being fit for service

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at the front again for some time, he is sent back to the Base Hospital.

When the distance is great, hospitals on the line of communications are formed, and the journey is made by stages. The General Hospital at the base is usually at or near the port of embarkation for England, and consists of a large staff with every possible appliance for the care of the sick and wounded (see Chap. XI).

Invaliding Boards are held regularly at the base, and the wounded and sick are either discharged to duty and go up to the front again, or are sent home in Hospital Ships specially equipped for this purpose.

The last stage is disembarkation in England and transfer to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, or some other large hospital.

A.O., $\frac{7}{66}$.

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XXXIII.—TRANSPORT OF TROOPS BY LAND

All movements of troops take place under the authority of a route; which is the authority for the police to provide billets when required. **K.R., 1339, 1341.**

Routes are of five descriptions:—

(1) General or headquarters' route; issued by the Quartermaster-General, for moves of units from one District to another; for large movements of Militia; for miscellaneous movements of large parties of men.

(2) District route; General Officers Commanding-in-Chief will delegate to officers the power to issue district routes for all necessary movements in their commands; for parties of recruits from depôts to corps; for parties to and from musketry; Militia units in their commands moving to and from the approved place of training.

(3) Regimental route; issued by Officers Commanding units for parties not exceeding 10 in number, and not requiring billets, proceeding on certain specified duties.

(4) Deserters' route; issued by Officers Commanding units for an escort to proceed for a deserter and bring him back to his Corps.

(5) Recruiting service routes; issued to Officers Commanding Grouped Regimental Districts, &c., and to Recruiting Staff Officers for recruiting purposes. **K.R., 1345, 1353.**

Travelling warrants are issued to prevent the necessity of making cash payments, and on being presented at the booking offices of railway and steamship companies are accepted for the necessary tickets, which are issued in exchange; the warrants being retained by them for subsequent payment by the War Office. **K.R., 1354.**

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All armed parties of 20 men or more must be accompanied by an officer; and mounted detachments of 50 men proceeding by march route are to have a farrier or qualified shoeing-smith with them. A Medical Officer will accompany units, or detachments of over 200 men. **K.R., 1332, 1333.**

When the troops move by march route, the hour at which they start will mainly depend on the object; but the climate, season, and distance to be marched, must all be taken into consideration. As a rule the march should commence about an hour after daybreak, after the men have had breakfast. The mounted services should not start earlier, unless obliged, because of the difficulty of feeding the horses and adjusting the saddlery in the dark.

C.T., 18.

Marching on one road, the fighting portion of a Division, with 1st Line Transport, would occupy about $11\frac{5}{8}$ miles of road space, and the Transport and Supply Columns and Park with 2nd Line Transport, another $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles, making $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles in all. **F.S.P.B., p. 29.**

With good roads and in favourable weather, Infantry can march 3 miles an hour, Cavalry and Artillery, when independent of Infantry, 5 miles, and wheeled transport $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. These rates, however, decrease as the numbers increase, so that practically a Division would not do more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour on a good road, and not more than 2 miles if the roads or weather were bad.

F.S.P.B., p. 27.

The average length of a day's march for a large force, like a Division, is from 12 to 15 miles, halting every fifth day or so. 15 to 20 miles is a long march, and anything over 20 miles is a forced march.

C.T., 25; Clarke, pp. 78, 79.

The first duty after a march is to attend to the horses, arms, clothing and equipments. When troops are billeted the men of each section or company must be kept together and the officers near their men; an alarm post for each unit being in all cases established. **K.R., 1375.**

When troops move by rail, if the numbers exceed 50, special notice should be sent to the Railway Companies

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concerned. The compartments of carriages intended for 10 ordinary passengers will, as a rule, carry 8 soldiers with their arms and equipments. Horse boxes will take 3 officers' chargers, and cattle trucks 6 to 9 troop horses, while a carriage truck will take a gun and limber, or a four-wheeled wagon or 2 two-wheeled carts. **K.R., 1324, 1379.**

The approximate number of trains required for the various units in a Division are as under :—

	Each Unit.	Total in Division.
Headquarters of a Division	1 ...	1
" " Brigade	¼ ...	¾
1 Infantry Battalion	2 ...	24
1 Cavalry Squadron (I.Y.)	1 ...	2
1 Field Artillery Brigade (18-pounder)	8 ...	24
1 " " " (Howitzer)	4 ...	4
1 Heavy Artillery Battery ... ... } 1 " " " (Ammun. Column) }	2 ...	2
1 Divisional Ammunition Column	10 ...	10
Headquarters, Divisional Engineers	⅛ ...	⅛
1 Field Company, Royal Engineers	1 ...	2
1 Divisional Telegraph Company	¼ ...	¼
1 Divisional Transport and Supply Column ...	4 ...	4
1 " " " " Park ...	7 ...	7
1 Field Ambulance ... "	1 ...	3
Total Trains required for a Division		84⅛

The maximum time required for the entrainment of the different arms at war strength with their transport is, for

½ Battalion of Infantry with regimental transport, 45 minutes.

1 Squadron of Cavalry, 40 minutes.

½ Battery of Artillery, about 1 hour.

Average speed of troop trains 15-20 miles per hour.

F.S.P B., pp. 66-68.

The men will be told off in sections of fours, and will fill up the seats from the far side of the compartment. Each man will stow away his kit; the arms being retained or placed in the racks, never on the floor of the carriage. A non commissioned officer or old soldier will be placed in charge of each compartment. **K.R., 1404-1406**

The time necessary for the detrainment and falling in of the men is from 10 to 15 minutes; for mounted corps another 10 to 20 minutes are required.

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Officers commanding units will requisition the Army Service Corps Officer in charge of transport for the conveyance of the baggage to its destination. Excess baggage will be charged to the troops. Fatigue parties for loading and unloading the railway trucks and transport wagons will be furnished by the troops. The details as to the amount of baggage allowed for all ranks, &c., are laid down in the Allowance Regulations. **K R., 1424, 1428, 1430.**

QUESTIONS.

1. You are in charge of a detachment of 50 men with orders to proceed by rail to rejoin your head-quarters. Roughly, what accommodation would be required in the train? How would you entrain your party at the station?

2. What general rules are laid down in the King's Regulations relative to :—
   (*a*) Selecting the hour for marching?
   (*b*) The duties and occupations after a day's march?
   (*c*) The allotment of billets, when troops are to be so quartered?

3. How many trains would a division at war strength require?

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XXXIV.—TRANSPORT OF TROOPS BY SEA.

Arrangements for the embarkation and disembarkation of troops are made by the Director of Movements and Quarterings, in the Quartermaster-General's branch, and are carried out under the superintendence of the G.O.C. of the command in which the port of embarkation or disembarkation is situated. **K.R., 1457.**

The various kinds of ships employed for the conveyance of troops are :—

(1) A transport ; a ship wholely engaged for the Government service.

(2) A troop freight ship ; one in which conveyance is engaged for troops, but which is not entirely at the disposal of the Government. **K.R., 1477.**

Ships engaged for the conveyance of troops are to be inspected by a Board of Naval and Military Officers prior to the embarkation, and again after the troops are on board, to see that proper arrangements have been made for their comfort. **K.R., 1478-1480.**

Ships are registered as so many tons gross,* 40 cubic feet being reckoned to the ton ; but to arrive at the net tonnage or freight carrying capacity, a deduction must be made of all the non-freight carrying spaces, such as the quarters of the crew, the engine-room, coal bunkers, etc. ; for these a large allowance—some 40 per cent.—has to be made in practice. **A.B., p. 540.**

The tonnage required per man and horse varies with the length of the voyage, thus it is estimated that :—

(1) For a short voyage of 24 hours and under, a man requires 2 tons ; a horse 8 tons.

(2) For an ocean voyage under a week, a man requires 4 tons ; a horse 12 tons. **F.S.P.B, p. 78.**

* Gross tonnage is the total cubic space below deck and the total cubic contents of closed spaces above deck.

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When there is a Naval Transport Officer on board a transport, he is the medium between the Commanding Officer and the Master of the vessel, and represents the Admiralty, but he has no direct authority over the officers or troops. The command of the troops is vested in the Senior Combatant Officer doing duty on board. An Adjutant, a Medical Officer, a Quartermaster, a Serjeant-Major, and Quartermaster-Serjeant, and 4 troop-deck Serjeants are usually appointed. When there are enough officers on board it is usual to have a Captain and Subaltern of the day and 3 officers of the guard, on duty daily.

K.R., 1518, 1538, 1539, 1544.

All ranks and the wives and families of all officers and men must be medically inspected, and no wives or families will be allowed on board without a medical certificate.

K.R., 1461, 1508, 1511.

Baggage should be packed so as to measure about 5 cubic feet for each cwt.; no article measuring more than 30 cubic feet will be taken. Casks, crates, or packages with cleats, &c., causing loss of stowage room are forbidden. Every article must have the name, rank, and corps of owner, and the nature of its contents painted on it,

Labels are issued from the War Office for labelling baggage according to where it is to be stowed, *e.g.*, "Baggage Room," "Cabin," &c. Heavy baggage is, when practicable, to be shipped the day before the troops embark.

K.R., 1491, 1499.

No explosives, matches, spirits, &c., may be taken on board. All ammunition is to be handed over on deck to a ship's officer and will be placed in the magazine.

K.R., 1475, 1494.

As soon as the troops arrive they will be told off in messes and taken below to their messes to stow their arms, kits, &c. A guard divided into 3 reliefs, of sufficient strength to provide the necessary number of sentries, will be detailed daily; and a boat party told off to assist in clearing away boats when necessary.

K.R., 1528, 1535.

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The troops will be exercised in fire and collision stations, either before sailing, or as soon as possible afterwards.

K.R., 1538.

Detailed instructions for duties on board ship are laid down in the King's Regulations, paras. 1538-1585.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the meanings of :—A transport ; a troop freight ship.
2. What are the orders with regard to the care of ammunition on board ship ?

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XXXV.—INTERIOR ECONOMY.

(I.)—Non-Commissioned Officers.

The order of precedence of all Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers is laid down in King's Regulations, para. 38.

The only positions in a regiment of cavalry or battalion of infantry which carry warrant rank are the Serjeant-Major and the Bandmaster. Regimentally, the Serjeant-Major ranks senior to all other Warrant Officers belonging to the regiment or corps.

Similarly, the Quartermaster-Serjeant is the senior Non-Commissioned Officer in a regiment or battalion, and the Squadron or Battery Serjeant-Majors rank regimentally before all the Squadron or Battery Quartermaster-Serjeants. A Lance-Sergeant takes precedence of all Corporals, and an Acting Bombardier or Lance-Corporal of all Privates.

K.R., 38.

King's Regulations, para. 744, gives a complete list of all the positions held by Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers and men, showing clearly which are *ranks* and which are *appointments*.

The principal ranks are—

Quartermaster-Serjeant.
Squadron, or Battery Serjeant-Major, Squadron, or Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant, or Colour-Serjeant.
Serjeant.
Corporal.
Bombardier, or Second-Corporal.
Gunner, Driver, Sapper, or Private. **K.R., 744.**

The important difference between a *rank* and an *appointment* is that the former is permanent, whereas the latter is temporary, and a man may be removed from his appointment

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by order of his Commanding Officer. But if his permanent rank is higher than Corporal, the sanction of an Officer not below rank of Brigadier-General will be necessary. If a Non-Commissioned Officer, on removal from his appointment, is not in every way fitted to perform the duties of his rank, the Commanding Officer will make an application to Head-quarters to have him reduced. **K.R., 756, 756A.**

When a man receives an appointment, he will thereon be vested with the rank attached to it. The rank is usually that indicated by the title of the appointment. Some of the most usual appointments and the corresponding ranks are as under—

Orderly-Room Serjeant	Rank,	Quartermaster - Serjeant, Colour-Serjeant, or Serjeant according to service in the appointment.
Orderly-Room Clerk ...	,,	Serjeant or Corporal according to service in the appointment.
Colour-Serjeant Instructor of Musketry.	,,	Colour-Serjeant.
Serjeant Trumpeter ...	,,	Serjeant.
Serjeant Drummer ...	,,	,,
Pioneer Serjeant ...	,,	,,
Farrier Serjeant ...	,,	,,
Lance-Serjeant	,,	Corporal.
Acting Bombardier ...	,,	Gunner or Driver.
Lance-Corporal	,,	Private.
Bandsman	,,	,,
Trumpeter or Drummer	,,	,, **K.R., 744.**

The establishment of paid lance and acting ranks is laid down from time to time in Army Orders. This establishment may, if necessary, be exceeded by the appointment of a small number of unpaid lance ranks, with the authority of the General Officer Commanding.

The numbers at present authorized are :—

In a Regiment of Cavalry—

Lance-Serjeants, four per regiment.
Lance-Corporals, eight per squadron.

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In a Battery of Horse or Field Artillery (on higher establishment)—

Acting Bombardiers, nine.

In a Battalion of Infantry—

Lance-Serjeants, one
Lance-Corporals, six } per company.

K.R. 765; A.O, $\frac{87}{07}$.

(II).—Additional Pay.

Additional pay is granted to men temporarily performing the duties of a higher rank than their own, or performing certain specified duties, or holding certain appointments. These different appointments and rates of pay are very numerous; among the most usual, however, are the undermentioned:—

	s.	d.
Acting Serjeant-Major or Quartermaster-Serjeant (in certain cases)		6
The Non-Commissioned Officer keeping the accounts of a squadron, battery, or company		6
Assistant-Instructor in Signalling		2
Rough Riders		6
Acting Garrison Provost Serjeant		6

A soldier who is a paid Lance-Serjeant or Lance-Corporal cannot draw lance pay and additional pay at the same time.

A.O., $\frac{153}{06}$.

(III).—Proficiency Pay.

Proficiency pay under the following conditions is granted to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, who since 30th September, 1906, have either enlisted, extended their service, re-engaged, etc. To be eligible a soldier must:—

(*a*) Be serving for such period of more than 3 years with the colours as may be approved.

(*b*) Have 2 years' colour service.

(*c*) Be in all respects physically fit for his arm of the service.

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(*d*) Be in possession of a 3rd class educational certificate. **A.O.**, $\frac{2,3,1}{06}$.

To be physically fit he must :—

(*a*) In the cavalry, be a good horseman, and man-at-arms.

(*b*) In the artillery, reach the standard laid down in the corps regulations.

(*c*) In the infantry, combine physical endurance in marching with skill at arms. **K.R., 706 B.**

The daily rates of proficiency pay are :—

Class I.	...	...	...	6d.
Class II.	...	...	...	3d.

On completing 2 years' service a man is entitled to draw Class I. or II. provided that at the last annual classification he attained the required standard of proficiency. Boys are eligible on reaching 20 years of age. Previous colour service may be counted.

To draw Class I. the soldier must have a rank not below serjeant, or fulfil the following requirements :—

Cavalry or Infantry ...	1st class shot or Marksman.
Royal Horse or Field Artillery and Heavy Batteries	Qualified range taker, layer, or 1st class driver.
Royal Garrison Artillery	Qualified layer or position finder.
Siege Companies ...	Qualified layer, observer or telephonist.

To draw Class II. he must be a corporal or bombardier or fulfil the following requirements .—

Cavalry or Infantry ...	2nd class shot or certified signaller.
Artillery	1st class gunner or certified signaller.

(Or in Royal Garrison Artillery, qualified range taker).
K R., 706 C.

Lance or acting ranks do not qualify for proficiency pay.

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If a soldier in the opinion of his C.O. falls below the standard laid down for his class, he may be disrated to the lower class, or forfeit proficiency pay altogether till the next annual classification. **A.O.**, $\frac{231}{06}$.

(IV).—SERVICE PAY

*Service pay at the undermentioned daily rates is granted to all Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers (including paid lance ranks); and to efficient soldiers who, prior to the 1st October, 1906, have enlisted for more than three years or extended their service (except Infantry of the line enlisting after 18th October, 1905, who will be granted service pay under different conditions):—

Class I., *i.e.*, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, and men with two years' colour service, who in their Commanding Officer's opinion are efficient in their duties, and in the Cavalry or Infantry at least 2nd class shots	6d.
Class I. after five years' total service, upon a certificate from the Commanding Officer that the man's conduct is in all respects satisfactory	†7d.
Class II., *i.e.*, other soldiers with two years' service not placed in Class I	4d.
Class II., after five years' total service, upon a certificate from the Commanding Officer that the man's conduct is in all respects satisfactory	†5d.

R.W., 711b, 1084, 1084b.

Men enlisting in the Infantry of the Line after 18th October, 1905, will be granted service pay on completing six months' service, provided—

(*a*) They enlisted for 9 years' colour service, or have extended to complete 9 years with the colours.

(*b*) They are 20 years of age.

*Men who have enlisted, extended their service, re-engaged, etc., since 30th September, 1906, cease to be eligible for service pay. **A.O.**, $\frac{283}{06}$.

†Increase of 1d. for good conduct.

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These men are not eligible for the increase of 1d. for good conduct.

Men who enlisted prior to this warrant may elect to come under it after 6 months from the date thereof (19th Oct., 1905).

R.W., 1084c.

To qualify for pay in Class I., the following standards must be reached by the soldier:—

All Arms.—A fairly high standard of individual discipline, and of educational, physical, and military efficiency. As a rule a 3rd Class Educational Certificate.

Artificers, etc.—Qualified to perform their special duties in peace and war, and the necessary proficiency in the weapon with which they are armed.

Cavalry.—A good scout, horseman, horse-master, and man-at-arms, with adequate knowledge of drill.

Artillery.—"1st Class" Corps classification.

Engineers.—Thoroughly efficient tradesmen and sappers or drivers.

Infantry.—A good skirmisher, with skill-at-arms and physical development necessary for long marches.

Army Service Corps.—Drivers: Capable of taking charge of a pair. Clerks: At least 2nd Class Educational Certificate, and classified as "Good." Butchers and bakers: Trade classification of "1st hand."

Army Medical Corps.—1st or 2nd Class Orderlies, or 3rd Class Orderlies with certain special qualifications.

K.R., 706a.

If a man (other than a non-commissioned officer) in Class I. falls below the standard of that class, he will be reduced to Class II. until he regains the required standard of efficiency, when he may be restored to Class I. A man cannot be disrated from his class for an act of misconduct, but he may be so disrated if he falls short of the "fairly high standard of individual discipline" required.

When a soldier qualified by rank for Class I. service pay is reduced to the ranks, he may continue to receive

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the same rate at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, provided he is eligible as regards service. Periods of absence without leave or imprisonment, exceeding seven days, will be deducted in calculating the 2 years' service required to qualify for service pay, but will not be deducted in calculating the 5 years' total service required for the increase of service pay.* Boys are eligible on attaining 20 years of age. A man draws his service pay while in hospital.

R.W., 1084f.

(v.)—Good Conduct Pay.

All ranks under that of Corporal, Second-Corporal, or Bombardier can earn good conduct badges, under the following conditions:—Those men who enlisted prior to 1st April, 1902, and have not elected to receive service pay, are granted 1d. for each badge, except that good conduct pay is never to be drawn on any day on which ordinary pay is forfeited.

R.W., 1108-c.

The service required for each badge is as follows:—

For one badge	... ...	2 years'	service.
For two badges	... ...	5 „	„
For three badges	... ...	12 „	„
For four badges	... ...	18 „	„
For five badges	... ...	23 „	„
For six badges	... ...	28 „	„

If a man's name has not been entered in the Regimental Conduct Sheet for the last 14 years, he can earn the last three badges after periods of service shorter by two years than those stated above.

R.W., 1088, 1089.

Provided he has the required service, a good conduct badge will be granted to a soldier on completing a "term of good conduct," *i.e.*, a period of two years without an entry in the Regimental Conduct Sheet. If the last entry was imprisonment, such period is reckoned from the date of the expiration of the imprisonment; other-

*This deduction is not made in the case of men who qualify since April 30th 1906. A.O., $\frac{33}{07}$.

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wise, it is reckoned from the date of award. A second or later badge is not to be granted until the badge or badges previously awarded have been held during a complete "term of good conduct." **R.W., 1095, 1096.**

One badge held by a soldier is forfeited every time his name is entered in the Regimental Conduct Sheet. A General or District Court-Martial may sentence a man to forfeit any or all of his badges.

A soldier forfeits all his badges—

1. (*a*) When convicted of an offence under s. 18, Army Act.
   (*b*) When he forfeits service towards limited engagement.
2. When sentenced by Court-Martial or Civil Court to imprisonment exceeding six months.
3. When discharged (*a*) with ignominy;
   (*b*) as incorrigible and worthless;
   (*c*) for misconduct;
   (*d*) on conviction by the Civil Power;
   (*e*) on being sentenced to penal servitude;
   (*f*) for false answer on attestation.

The forfeiture is reckoned from the date on which punishment has been awarded. **R.W., 1101—1107.**

A man who forfeits a badge may have it restored on completing a "half term of good conduct"; if he has forfeited more than one badge, he must complete a "half term of good conduct" before each badge is restored, except that in the case numbered (1) above he will have to start afresh earning badges like a recruit, and in case (2) he will be like a soldier who has never had a badge. **R.W., 1108.**

A Non-Commissioned Officer, who would be granted badges if of lower rank, if reduced to a rank eligible for

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badges, will be granted the number, less one, that he was entitled to. **R.W., 1099.**

(VI.)—ALLOWANCES.

As already stated, at home stations, every Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and man is entitled to a free ration daily, or the allowance of 6d. in lieu. In billets, soldiers do not get rations, as a hot meal is provided by the person on whom they are billeted.

A.R., 17, 23.

The allowance of 6d. in lieu of rations may be drawn by the following:—

(*a*) All persons entitled to rations, when there is no contract at the station for rations, or when travelling;
(*b*) Married Warrant Officers;
(*c*) Men on pass or furlough;
(*d*) Men employed in the Officers' Mess;
(*e*) Servants to Officers living at a distance from barracks. **A.R., 31.**

The extra messing is provided for by a daily stoppage from the men's pay, the rate of which varies in different corps and at different stations; the usual rate being 3d. a day, with a ½d. a day for washing of clothing. The total charge for messing and washing must, however, never exceed 5½d. a day. This charge is made against every man for every day he is in mess, except Serjeants and men married with leave. Serjeants mess together in the Serjeants' Mess, of which mess all the Serjeants in the unit must be members. Lance-Serjeants, if paid as such, must also be members; unpaid Lance-Serjeants have the option of being members or not. Serjeants make their own arrangements for getting their washing done, and so are not charged for washing. Married men are not charged messing and washing, as they live at home with their families. **R.W., 957; K.R., 994 (i).**

Men are not charged messing or washing on any days they are not "in mess," *i.e.*, when they are absent, on furlough, in prison, or in hospital. The day a man is

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admitted to hospital his rations, etc., are sent from his company, and he is shown that day as "in mess," and charged messing and washing accordingly. Men are usually discharged from hospital in the evening, and are therefore subsisted that day in hospital, and shown as "in hospital," and are not charged messing or washing that day with their company. **A.R., 60, 76.**

In order to increase the soldier's pay by meeting the cost of the charge made against him for this extra messing, an allowance has been granted, called a "Messing Allowance," of 3d. a day, which is granted to all soldiers, who either:—

(1). Hold permanent rank above that of private, or
(2). Have served six months. **A.R., 87, 89.**

This allowance is not issued when a full field service ration of groceries and extras is issued; otherwise it is drawn on every day on which a soldier draws pay, except when owing to injuries or sickness not due to active service, the soldier is in a military or civil hospital.
A.R., 88.

Subsistence Allowance is granted in the case of men confined in a guard detention room or released from prison or a detention barrack, but confined to barracks, not doing duty, who have forfeited their pay, to meet the charge made by their Squadron or Company for extra messing. The rate is not fixed, but must be certified not to exceed the rate charged for messing and washing. **A.R., 84.**

In order to meet the average amount of stoppages for upkeep of kit and for washing, etc., an allowance of 2d. a day has been granted to all European soldiers, under the same conditions as to service, etc., as those laid down for the issue of messing allowance, except that the issue of a full field service ration of groceries and extras shall not bar the issue of kit allowance. **A.O., $\frac{144}{07}$.**

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Questions.

1. As regards the powers of a Commanding Officer, in what does a *rank* differ from an *appointment*? Give half-a-dozen examples of appointments held by Non-commissioned Officers, and the rank attached to these appointments.

2. Under what conditions does a soldier forfeit all G.C. Badges?

3. What length of service must a soldier have before he can be granted the first and other successive good conduct badges, and what other qualifications are required to entitle a soldier to them?

4. What is a "half term of good conduct?"

5. To whom and under what conditions is Proficiency Pay granted?

6. A soldier on home service gets a ration daily, free of charge. Of what does this ration consist? How is the food thus supplied supplemented in the barrack-room? Explain the meaning of the terms "Messing Allowance," "Ration Allowance," "Subsistence Allowance."

7. Under what circumstances may a money allowance be drawn in lieu of rations?

8. What is meant by "Messing Allowance," and under what conditions is it drawn?

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XXXVI.—LIST OF OFFICIAL BOOKS, &c.

The following is a list of the principal Official Books, Regulations, etc., relating to Administration, Organization and Equipment, with a *précis* of the subjects with which they deal:—

Acts of Parliament.

Army Act, 1881.—Besides sections relating to discipline, it contains the law relating to (*a*) enlistment, terms of service, extension and prolongation of service, re-engagement, transfer, and discharge; and (*b*) billeting and impressment of carriages for military purposes.

Army Annual Act.—Continues the Army Act, 1881, in force for further period of 12 months, fixes the price for billet, etc., and makes any necessary amendments in the Army Act.

Reserve Forces Act, 1882.—Establishes the Reserve (both Army and Militia), fixes the amount of annual training the Reserves are liable to, their liability to be called out for service, and other matters connected therewith.

Militia Act, 1882.—Consolidates various enactments relating to the Militia, allows the raising of a Militia force, lays down rules as to voluntary enlistment, terms of service, etc., amount of annual training, and the law as to embodiment.

Reserve Forces and Militia Act, 1898.—Establishes the new Section "A" of the Army Reserve and the "Special Service Section" of the Militia.

Regimental Debts Act, 1893.—Contains the law as to how the effects of officers and men dying on service or deserting are to be dealt with.

N.B.—*All Acts of Parliament should be quoted by a reference to the section; thus Army Act, s. 79.*

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ORDERS, &c., MADE IN PURSUANCE OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Orders in Council.—Are made by the King in Council under the authority of an Act of Parliament, and prescribe rules for regulating various matters in accordance with the particular Act under which they are made, *e.g.*, Order in Council as to discipline of troops embarked on board His Majesty's ships. Orders in Council are promulgated to the Army in Army Orders.

Rules of Procedure.—Made by the King through the Secretary of State, under the authority of the Army Act, s. 70. They deal with all matters concerning the convening and procedure of Court-Martial and Courts of Inquiry, and like subjects.

Royal Warrants.—Made by the King in Council and issued by the Secretary of State under the Royal Sign Manual; they deal with matters of finance and the appointment and promotion of officers, and conditions of retirement of officers and men. They are promulgated to the Army in Army Orders.

Army Orders.—Are issued every month by the Army Council and deal with questions of discipline, training, and organization, instructions as to different matters of routine, the promulgation of the various official books of military regulations, and any amendments therein.

OFFICIAL BOOKS OF REGULATIONS, &c.

Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion.—Contains the rules relating to the appointment and promotion of officers, and the conditions of retirement of all ranks; the pay of all ranks and appointments in the Army, the rate of non-effective pay and pensions, and good conduct badges and other rewards, and the conditions of the issue and forfeiture of the same. *It is divided into articles and should be quoted by a reference to the article; thus, R. W., art. 946.*

King's Regulations.—Contain detailed instructions on all questions of command, rank, discipline, duties, interior economy, military training and education, movement of troops by land or sea, extension of service

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and re-engagement, transfer and discharge, leave and furloughs, dress, correspondence, and regimental books, etc. There are various Appendices, most of which deal with the syllabus of the examinations to be passed by officers before promotion to the various ranks. *The King's Regulations are divided into paragraphs, and reference should be made by quoting the paragraph; thus, K.R, para. 1744.*

Regulations for Allowances of the Army.—Contain instructions as to the scale of provisions, forage, fuel and light, quarters, or the allowance in lieu for all ranks of the Army, also rules as to travelling expenses, conveyance of baggage, etc., and various other allowances.

Regulations for Recruiting.—Contain detailed instructions for carrying out the enlistment of men for all branches of the Army in accordance with the terms of the law enacted in the Army Act.

Equipment Regulations —Are divided into two Parts, one Part dealing with equipment generally, the other Part (divided into sections), detailing the exact equipment for the different arms of the Service in peace or war, as the case may be.

Dress Regulations.—Describe in minute detail all the various articles of uniform of all ranks of officers of every branch of the Army and Militia.

Clothing Regulations.—Contain the description of all articles of soldiers' clothing and necessaries, the badges of rank of all non-commissioned officers and men, and the rules for the issue of all clothing and necessaries, or compensation in lieu, and the accounting for the same. Price List of Clothing and Necessaries is issued in pamphlet form with Army Orders, giving the price of every article.

Cavalry Training
Field Artillery Training—
Infantry Training

Contain detailed instructions for the drill and manœuvre of the arm of the Service to which they refer, with some information as to the tactics of that arm.

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Combined Training.—Contains an outline of the tactics of the three arms; field training and manœuvres; regulations for bivouacs, billets, and camps; staff rides; war games, etc.

War Establishments.—Contain minute details as to the strength of all ranks of every unit in war, with the number of horses, vehicles, etc.; the amount of transport, ammunition, etc., allowed for each unit, and the rations carried for men and horses.

Regimental Establishments.—Are issued in pamphlet form periodically with Army Orders, and contain the exact establishment of each rank for every unit in the army, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers.

Mobilization Regulations —Contain full instructions as to the arrangements made for mobilization, and the procedure to be adopted on the order to mobilize being given.

Field Service Manuals.—One issued for each arm; contain detailed tables as to the establishment of the unit; the amount of transport and ammunition; the exact stores and loads for every vehicle and pack animal, and how they are to be packed; the field kits of officers and men. They are issued in pamphlet form with Army Orders.

Transport Manual.—Gives in detail the regulations for the organization of transport in the field, with tables showing the various establishments for wagon, pack mule, camel, or carrier transport.

Militia Regulations.—Contain detailed information as to the organization of the force, the appointment and promotion of officers, and enlistment of men, the pay, allowances, and other financial affairs of the force, and their equipment, dress, and training.

Yeomanry Regulations.—Contain similar information as to the Yeomanry, with an Appendix of the Statute Law relating to the force.

Volunteer Regulations.—Contain similar information as to the Volunteers, with an Appendix of extracts from the Statute Law relating to the force.

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General Index to Army Regulations.—Contains a complete list of all Army Regulations and Instructions in force on 1st January, 1900, and a general index of every subject of Army Administration, with a reference to the particular book where the instructions regarding it are laid down.

Official Publications.

Manual of Military Law.—Contains in one volume the Army Act, 1881; Reserve Forces Act, 1882; Militia Act, 1882, and other Acts of Parliament relating to the Army; and the Rules of Procedure; the Army Act and the Rules of Procedure being edited with notes explanatory of their provisions. The first part of the book consists of chapters written by experts, giving a short account of Military Law and its history, the Law of Evidence, and offences against the ordinary Criminal Law, the history and constitution of the forces, and a summary of the Law of Riot and the Customs of War.

Army Book of the British Empire.—Contains a full account of our Army System and its history, the component parts of the various branches of the Army, including the Auxiliary Forces, the Indian Army, the Colonial Military Forces, and a sketch of the forces in time of War.

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APPENDIX.

PAPERS SET AT THE EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS.

FULLY ANSWERED, WITH REFERENCES TO THE OFFICIAL BOOKS.

(N.B.—The answers have been made out in accordance with the latest regulations).

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MAY, 1901

(Time Allowed—One Hour).

Q. 1. Give a detailed list of the Regimental Transport laid down in War Establishments for *either* a Regiment of Cavalry, *or* a Brigade of Artillery (Horse or Field), *or* a Battalion of Infantry.

N.B.—State which you have selected.

A. 1. *For a Regiment of Cavalry.*

1 Maltese cart for medical stores.
1 water cart.
6 G.S. wagons for baggage.
1 pack animal for veterinary equipment.
2 wagons limbered, G.S., machine gun, tripod, ammunition, etc.
3 wagons limbered, G.S., for S.A.A
3 wagons limbered, G.S., for tools and signalling equipment.
6 pack-horses for scouts.

For a Horse Artillery Brigade.

1 medical cart.
3 water carts.
6 S.A.A. carts.
12 gun carriages with limbers.
36 wagons, ammunition, with limbers.
12 wagons G.S., for gun ammunition.
10 wagons G.S., for S.A.A.
10 wagons G.S., for baggage, stores, etc.
1 pack animal for veterinary stores.

For a Field Artillery Brigade.

18 carriages, gun, with limbers.
1 Maltese cart (medical stores).
7 S.A.A. carts.

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4 water carts.
54 wagons, ammunition with limbers.
24 wagons, G.S., for gun ammunition.
10 wagons, G.S., for S.A.A.
11 wagons, G.S., for baggage.
1 pack animal for veterinary equipment.

For a Battalion of Infantry.

5 S.A.A. carts.
2 forage carts for tools.
1 Maltese cart for medical equipment.
2 water carts.
4 wagons, G.S., for baggage.
1 wagon, G.S. limbered, for 2 machine guns, tripods, ammunition, etc.
1 S.A.A. cart for machine gun.
8 pack animals for tools.
8 pack animals for ammunition.
2 pack animals, spare.

W.E., 1907-8.

Q. 2. Specify the various units comprised in an Infantry Brigade, and state the total strength in men and horses.

A. 2. An Infantry Brigade is composed of—
Headquarters.
4 Battalions.
Total strength, 4,131 all ranks, and 309 horses.

W.E., Sec. 7.

Q. 3. Give a list of the Staff Officers and Heads of Departments of the District or Command in which you are serving, as given in the "Army List," and state briefly the subjects they each deal with.

N.B.—Name the District or Command at the beginning of your answer.

A. 3. Taking the Command at Aldershot as a type, the Staff is divided into General Staff, Administrative Staff, and Heads of Services and Departments attached to the Head-quarters of the Command The officers are—

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A General in command, responsible for everything connected with the efficiency of all the troops, etc., in the command.

An Assistant Military Secretary, who is the confidential staff officer of the general.

An Aide-de-Camp, who is the personal staff officer of the general, and attends him on all duties.

General Staff.

A Brigadier-General, who assists the general in the training and instruction of the troops, and whose duties comprise manœuvres and intelligence.

A General Staff Officer, 2nd grade.

A General Staff Officer, 3rd grade.

These two officers assist the Brigadier in his work.

Attached to the General Staff.

A Captain graded as Brigade-Major, who supervises the Musketry Training of all troops in the command.

Administrative, Technical, and Departmental Staff.

A Brigadier-General in charge of administration, who supervises the whole of the routine and administrative work of the Command, including financial matters.

A Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, whose duties include discipline, interior economy, mobilization, schools, ceremonial, etc.

An Assistant Quartermaster-General, whose duties comprise quartering, movements, camps, etc.

A Staff Officer for Horse and Field Artillery, also commands all the Artillery in the command, and advises the General on such matters.

The Chief Engineer (Colonel on the Staff), who commands all the Engineers in the Command, and is charged with all engineer services, such as the maintenance of barracks, fortifications, care of lands and military roads, etc.

A Staff Officer, Royal Engineers, who assists the Chief Engineer.

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An Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Colonel on the Staff), who is responsible for supply and transport.

A Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, who assists the last-named officer.

A District Barrack Officer, who superintends all duties connected with barrack accommodation and their furniture in the Command.

The Principal Medical Officer, who superintends all medical services, sanitation, and the health of the troops.

A Staff Officer to the Principal Medical Officer, who acts as his Secretary.

The Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, who is charged with the care of all arms, ammunition, mobilization, and other equipments.

The Principal Veterinary Officer, who is in veterinary charge of all the horses and transport animals in the Command and the work connected therewith.

The Chief Accountant, who is in charge of all the financial duties of the command.

A.L., p. 7 ; K.R., 224, 230.

Q. 4. With reference to the medical services in war distinguish briefly between the following, and state with which part of the Army in the field they are found :—

(*a*) Stretcher Bearers.
(*b*) Bearer Companies.
(*c*) Field Hospitals.
(*d*) Stationary Hospitals.
(*e*) General Hospitals.

A. 4. (*a*) Stretcher Bearers are either the 2 men per company detailed for this duty in each Infantry Battalion, or those of the Bearer Division of the Field Ambulance.

(*b*) *These are now merged in the Field Ambulance.*

(*c*) *N.B.—These are now obsolete, being merged in the Field Ambulance.*

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(*d*) Stationary Hospitals are those formed along the line of communications, when the distance between the Field Hospitals and the base is so great that the journey down of the sick and wounded has to be made by stages. They are equipped for 200 beds.

(*e*) General Hospitals contain 520 beds, and are formed at the base or other large centres. The personnel would often be assisted by civilians.

W.E., pp. 124-125, 144-145 ; A B., pp. 278, 279.

Q. 5. With reference to recruiting, explain:—

(*a*) What is a "Special Recruiter?"

(*b*) Who conducts the "Primary Military Examination"?

(*c*) Who can "attest" recruits?

(*d*) Between what ages can "Boys" enlist?

A. 5. (*a*) Special Recruiters belong to cavalry regiments and other Corps having no particular territorial connection, and are detached for recruiting duties in the various recruiting areas.

(*b*) The recruiting officer, or if there is none at the station, the recruiter.

(*c*) Commanding and certain other officers, authorized by the regulations, or a magistrate.

(*d*) Between the ages of 14 and 16.

R.R., 66, 106. 118, 119, 141.

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NOVEMBER, 1901.

(*Time Allowed—One Hour*).

Q. 1. Obsolete.

Q. 2. Distinguish between *barrack furniture, equipment, supplies, public and personal clothing,* and *regimental necessaries.*

A. 2. *Barrack furniture* is the movable furniture for barracks as distinguished from R.E. fixtures. It is issued by the Officer in Charge of Barracks, Army Service Corps, who obtains it in bulk from the Army Ordnance Department.

Equipment includes the personal equipment and accoutrements of the man, such as belts, etc., and regimental equipment such as vehicles, entrenching tools, signalling apparatus, and camp equipment and tents. It is obtained direct from the Army Ordnance Department.

A.B., p. 355.

Supplies mean consumable stores such as food, forage, fuel, and light. They are issued by the Supply Branch of the Army Service Corps.

A.B., pp. 258 *note* **260.**

Public clothing comprises those articles which never become the property of the soldier, but when done with have to be returned to store, such as full-dress head-dress, great coat and cape, leggings, etc.

Personal clothing includes those articles which become the man's own property, and can be disposed of for him when worn for the prescribed period, such as tunic, trousers, boots, etc.

Regimental necessaries are the articles of kit issued free to a recruit on joining, which have afterwards to be kept up at the man's expense, such

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as shirts, towels, brushes, etc. Since 1st April, 1902, men receive 2d. a day to help them meet this expense.

Clothing and necessaries are obtained direct from the Army Clothing Department at Pimlico, or from the Clothing Depôt supplying the District, except on service in the field, when they are supplied through the Army Ordnance Department. **C.R., 20, 22, 29, 128.**

Q. 3. To which officer of the District Staff would the following correspondence be addressed:—

(*a*) An application for a District Court-Martial?
(*b*) A requisition for blank ammunition?
(*c*) An application for authority for extra fuel?
(*d*) A requisition for repairs to barracks?
(*e*) Return of men entitled to good conduct medals?

A. 3. (*a*) The Assistant Adjutant-General.
(*b*) The Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores.
(*c*) The Officer Commanding Army Service Corps.
(*d*) The Chief Engineer (through the Divisional Engineer Officer).
(*e*) The Assistant-Adjutant-General.

K.R., 224.

Q. 4. Describe briefly the procedure on the enlistment of a recruit up to his final approval.

A. 4. The recruit first receives from the recruiter a "Notice Paper," which shows him when and where he must appear for attestation and the questions he will have to answer. The Primary Military examination is then carried out by the Recruiting Officer (or in his absence by the recruiter). This is to see that he is not obviously unfit for the Service, and a few questions are put to him to ascertain that he is not deficient in intellect and has no impediment

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in his speech. He is required to give a reference as to character to some respectable person. The Medical Examination is then made by a Medical Officer; if there is none at the station the Recruiting Officer makes a primary medical examination, and the full examination is carried out later. The recruit is then attested before an officer authorized to attest recruits, or if there is none such available, before a magistrate. The recruit is required to answer the questions in the attestation paper and sign them and take the oath of allegiance. As soon as possible after attestation he is approved by the Approving Officer, who appoints him to his Corps in accordance with the conditions of his enlistment.

R.R. 101, 102, 106, 120, 124.

Q. 5. What do you understand by:—

(*a*) The Transport and Supply Park?
(*b*) Long service?
(*c*) Continuance in the Service?
(*d*) Prolongation of service?
(*e*) Personal equipment of a reservist with reference to mobilization?

A. 5. (*a*) The Transport and Supply Park is an A.S.C. unit forming part of the organization of a Division; it carries three days' rations and forage for every man and horse in the Division and a proportion of Cavalry Division and Army Troops. **W.E., 11b.**

(*b*) The term is now obsolete.

(*c*) Continuance in the Service is a privilege granted to men of good character who are permitted to remain on in the Service after completing 21 years' service. They can claim their discharge at any time on giving their Commanding Officer 3 months' notice, and he can discharge them at any time, but should usually give them a month's notice.

A. Act, s 85; K.R., 1757-9.

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(*d*) Prolongation of service is the detention of a soldier in Army service for any period not exceeding 12 months after the date at which he would be entitled to be transferred to the reserve or discharged. A soldier's service may be thus prolonged when:

(i.) A state of war exists;

(ii.) He is on service beyond the seas;

(iii.) The reserves are called out;

But men who have enlisted or extended their service since 1st April, 1902, will not have their service prolonged when serving abroad in peace time.

A. Act, s 87; R.R., 99.

(*e*) Personal equipment means a soldier's arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, which are kept ready for issue to him on mobilization, at the "Place of Rejoining."

Mob. Reg., 14.

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MAY, 1902.

(*Time Allowed—One Hour*).

Q. 1. Give the war strength (by ranks) of *either*—
(*a*) A Squadron of Cavalry.
(*b*) A Battery of Field Artillery.
(*c*) A Company of Infantry.

A. 1. (*a*) 6 Officers.
10 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
8 Artificers.
134 Rank and File.

160 all ranks, with 167 horses. **W.E., p. 37.**

(*b*) 5 Officers.
9 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
9 Artificers.
173 Rank and File (not including attached).

198 all ranks, with 170 horses.
W.E., p. 52.

(*c*) 3 Officers.
5 Serjeants.
2 Drummers.
110 Rank and File.

120 all ranks. **W.E., p. 87.**

Q. 2. State what you know about the Imperial Yeomanry (*home service*) as regards:—
(*a*) Organization;
(*b*) Conditions of efficiency;
(*c*) Liability to be called out.

A. 2. (*a*) The Yeomanry is organized in Regiments of 4 squadrons, with a regimental staff and a machine gun section.

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(*b*) Yeomen are considered efficient when they have during the year:
(i.) Attended at the annual training in camp.
(ii.) Performed the prescribed number of drills.
(iii.) Obtained a second class in musketry.

(*c*) The Yeomanry can be called out in case of national danger, and with their own consent to suppress riot, or for escort duty.
Y.R., 83, 84, 125.

Q. 3. Of what class of men is Section D of the 1st Class Army Reserve composed, and what pay do they receive?

A. 3. Section D is composed of men who, on the termination of their first period of engagement or within 6 months after its completion, enlist to serve in the reserve for a further period of 4 years. They receive 6d. a day reserve pay.
Man., Ch. XI., para. 19; A.R. Reg., 1, 13; R.W., 1289.

Q. 4. With reference to mobilization:—
(*a*) What does "special equipment" include?
(*b*) What is meant by the "place of rejoining?"
(*c*) Where is the "place of rejoining" for your unit?
(*State what arm of the Service you belong to*).

A. 4. (*a*) "Special equipment" includes tents and the extra transport for them, and such other articles as are not part of the normal war equipment; and which are only carried when specially ordered. **Mob. Reg., 14.**

(*b*) The "place of rejoining" is the place where the reservist rejoins the colours on mobilization. **Mob. Reg., 5.**

(*c*) The "place of rejoining" is, in the case of—
Cavalry.—The place of mobilization of regiment.
Artillery.—The Depôt to which the unit belongs.

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Engineers.—Place of mobilization of the unit.

Foot Guards.—Grenadiers — Wellington Barracks, London; Coldstreams—Chelsea Barracks, London; Scots—Tower of London; Irish—Chelsea Barracks, London.

Infantry of the Line.—The Regimental Depôt. **Mob. Reg., app. c.**

Q. 5. (i.) Distinguish between a *transport* and a *troop freight ship*.

(ii.) What is meant by the "net tonnage" of a vessel, and how it is arrived at?

(iii.) What would be the tonnage per man required for a voyage of about a week's duration?

A. 5. (i.) A *transport* is a ship wholly engaged for the Government service; while a *troop freight ship* is one in which conveyance for troops has been engaged, but which is not entirely at the disposal of the Government. **K.R., 1477.**

(ii.) The net tonnage of a vessel means the freight carrying capacity, that is, the space available for troops or stores; and is arrived at by deducting all the non-freight carrying spaces, such as crew's quarters, engine-room, coal bunkers, etc.; in practice about 40 per cent. must be deducted for these.

(iii.) About 4 tons per man.

F.S.P.B., p. 78.

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NOVEMBER, 1902.

(Time Allowed—One Hour).

Q. 1. For how long does a man enlist, and how is his service with the Colours and in the Reserve divided, in the case of—

(*a*) The Household Cavalry?
(*b*) The Royal Artillery?
(*c*) The Infantry of the Line?
(*d*) The Army Service Corps?
(*e*) Boys of all arms of the Service?

A. 1. (*a*) For 8 years with the Colours and 4 in the Reserve.

(*b*) For 6 years with the Colours and 6 in the Reserve, except Garrison Artillery (other than Artificers) who enlist for 8 years with the Colours and 4 in the Reserve.

(*c*) For 7 years with the Colours and 5 in the Reserve.

(*d*) Drivers for 2 years with the Colours and 10 in the Reserve; other recruits for 3 years with the Colours and 9 in the Reserve.

(*e*) For 12 years, all with the Colours.

R.R., 98.

Q. 2. State how the Artillery with an Army Corps is organized, distinguishing between Divisional Artillery and Corps Artillery, and including Ammunition Columns.

A. 2. *This question is now obsolete.*

Q. 3. What is the war strength (in round numbers) of:—

(*a*) An Infantry Brigade?
(*b*) A Division?
(*c*) An Army Corps.

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A. 3. (*a*) 4,100 men and 300 horses.
(*b*) 19,600 men and 7,500 horses.
(*c*) *Obsolete.* **W E., sec., 7.**

Q. 4. What are the different kinds of transport which have been used in British campaigns, and what are their respective advantages and defects?

A. 4. (1) Carriers; used in West Africa and China, and other places where other kinds are impossible. Advantages—No initial outlay, and can go over any ground that the troops can pass. Disadvantages—Difficult to organize and deal with; liable to panic and apt to desert; may act as spies for the enemy; can only carry a small load, and part of this consists of their own food. Average load 50 lbs.

(2) Pack animals; used in India in North West Frontier Campaigns, where wheeled transport is impossible. Advantage—Can go where wheeled vehicles cannot. Disadvantages—Very expensive; animals apt to get sick and die; require much attention and careful adjustment of pack saddles and loads; difficult to load; take up twice as much room on the line of march as the wagons carrying the same loads, and require twice as much food as the animals drawing these wagons; not rested at short halts; liable to panic. Average loads: Elephants, 800—1,200 lbs.; camels, 320—400 lbs.; bullocks, 200 lbs.; mules, 160 lbs.; ponies, 160 lbs.; donkeys, 100 lbs.

(3) Wagons and carts; used wherever there are practicable roads, as in South Africa, Red River, etc. Advantages—More efficient and more economical; fewer men and animals required to move the same amount of stores; an animal can draw about three times the load it can carry on its back;

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shorter columns; less food to be carried for the transport animals and their drivers. Disadvantages—Can only move along roads, or good firm, open ground; cannot be used in mountainous or very hilly country.

(4) Railways; used wherever a line exists running in the required direction, as in South Africa. Advantages—The most expeditious and cheapest in the end, as enormous loads can be carried which would require a vast amount of wheeled or other transport. Disadvantages—Line does not always run in required direction, and liable to destruction by enemy's raids; discloses line of advance to enemy; requires much fuel and water.

(5) Water transport; used in Nile and Soudan Expeditions and wherever canals or navigable rivers exist. Advantages—No useless mouths to feed; no carriers or animals to become exhausted by their labour. Disadvantages—Troops tied to line of water way; if a boat or barge is sunk the stores are damaged or lost.

(6) Mechanical transport was used experimentally in South Africa and, on the whole, proved very useful. It will doubtless be largely used in future campaigns where roads are good. Advantage—Heavy loads can easily be moved with comparative rapidity. Disadvantages—Requires good roads; impeded by steep gradients; requires large supplies of fuel or oil.

A.B, pp 556–561: F S P B., p. 60.

Q. 5. What do you understand by the following terms:—

(*a*) A Territorial Regiment?
(*b*) Supplies?
(*c*) Continuance in the Service?

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(*d*) Divisional Cavalry?
(*e*) Place of Mobilization?
(*f*) First Line Regimental Transport?

A. 5. (*a*) A Territorial Regiment is one of the Regiments of the Line, so called because it has a certain territorial area in the United Kingdom assigned to it for recruiting purposes. It usually consists of 2 line Battalions, 2 Militia Battalions, and a Regimental Depôt. The Infantry Volunteers in the Regimental District are affiliated to the Regiment. **A.B., p. 93.**

(*b*) Supplies include consumable stores such as food, forage, fuel, light, supplied by the Supply Branch of the Army Service Corps. **A.B, p. 258, 260** *note.*

(*c*) Continuance in the Service means a man stopping on after he has completed 21 years. This is in all cases a privilege. The man can claim his discharge at any time on giving 3 months' notice, and the Commanding Officer can discharge him at any time, but should usually give him a month's notice. **A. Act, s. 85; K R., 1757.**

(*d*) Divisional Cavalry consist of the 2 Squadrons of Imperial Yeomanry which form part of the Divisional Troops of each Division. **W E., p. 21.**

(*e*) The Place of Mobilization is the place where a unit is completed to war strength in men, horses, and material. **Mob. Reg., 3.**

(*f*) First Line Transport consists of:—

(i.) Ammunition carts and wagons, tools, machine guns, and medical stores; all of which accompany the troops into action and march with the units to which they belong.

(ii.) The technical transport of the Artillery and Engineers, and the ambulances and water carts of the Field Ambulances. **T M., 1.**

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MAY, 1903.

(Time Allowed—One Hour).

Q. 1. Give in detail the establishment of men and horses laid down in War Establishments, 1907-8, of *one* of the following, viz.:—

(i.) A squadron of Cavalry; or

(ii.) A battery of Field Artillery; or

(iii.) A company of infantry.

A. 1. (i.) The war strength of a Squadron is—

6 Officers.
10 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
8 Artificers.
134 Rank and File.

160 all ranks, with 167 horses.

W.E., p. 37.

(ii.) The war strength of a Field Battery is—

5 Officers.
9 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
9 Artificers.
173 Rank and File (not including attached).

198 all ranks, with 170 horses.

W.E., p. 52.

(iii.) The war strength of a Company is—

3 Officers.
5 Serjeants.
2 Drummers.
110 Rank and File.

120 all ranks. **W.E., p. 87.**

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Q. 2. State with reference to the Militia—
(*a*) The period for which men enlist.
(*b*) The conditions under which they can re-engage.
(*c*) The amount of training they are annually liable to.
(*d*) Their liability to be called out for service at home and abroad.

A. 2. (*a*) 6 years. **R.R., 189.**

(*b*) For 4 years at a time up to 45 years of age. **M R., 67.**

(*c*) For not less than 21 or more than 28 days, unless the period is extended by the King in Council to any time not exceeding 56 days, or reduced or dispensed with. **Mil. Act, ss. 16, 17.**

(*d*) They are liable to be embodied by proclamation of the King in time of national danger for service at home; they are not liable to be sent abroad except with their own consent. **Mil. Act, ss. 12, 18**

Q. 3. (*a*) For what period does a man enlist in the Cavalry or Infantry of the Line, and how is this period divided between Army and Reserve service?
(*b*) What are the regulations as to a man extending his service with the colours?

A. 3. (*a*) A man enlists in the Cavalry of the Line for 7 years with the Colours and 5 in the Reserve; and with the Infantry of the Line for 7 years with the Colours and 5 years in the Reserve. **R.R, 98.**

(*b*) Warrant officers have the right to extend their service at any time. Non-commissioned officers not below the rank of bombardier or second-corporal, shall be allowed to extend after 1 year's service as such, provided they do so within 1 month of the

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expiration of such year. They may afterwards be allowed to extend at the option of their Commanding Officer. Other soldiers may, at any time in their last year of service, excluding the extra year for which they are liable if serving abroad, be allowed to extend their service by their Commanding Officer, provided they are efficient and in possession of at least one good conduct badge. **K.R., 1744.**

Q. 4. Answer the following question with reference to the reservists of your regiment, *stating at the top of your answer what arm of the Service you belong to*:—

(*a*) What Officer serves the notice to rejoin on mobilization?

(*b*) Where is the place of rejoining?

A. 4. (*a*) The Officer in charge of Records.

Mob. Reg., 162.

(*b*) The place of rejoining is in the case of—

Cavalry.—The place of mobilization of the regiment.

Artillery.—The Depôt to which the unit belongs.

Foot Guards { Grenadiers — Wellington Barracks. / Coldstreams—Chelsea Barracks. / Scots—Tower of London. / Irish—Chelsea Barracks.

Engineers.—Place of mobilization of unit.

Infantry of the Line.—The Regimental Depôt.

Mob. Reg., App. C.

Q. 5. What do you understand by the following terms:—

(*a*) Long service enlistment?

(*b*) Place of mobilization?

(*c*) Departmental Transport?

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(*d*) A troop freight ship?

(*e*) A brigade of Horse Artillery?

A. 5. (*a*) The phrase is now obsolete.

(*b*) The place where units are brought up to war strength complete in men, horses, and material. **Mob. Reg., 3.**

(*c*) That assigned for Staff and Departments and furnished by the Army Service Corps. **A.B., p. 349-50.**

(*d*) One not wholly at the disposal of the Government, but in which conveyance for troops has been engaged. **K.R, 1477.**

(*e*) 2 Batteries and an Ammunition Column, under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. **W.E., p. 45.**

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NOVEMBER, 1903.

(*Time Allowed—One Hour*).

Q. 1. Under normal conditions:—
(*a*) With how many "service" squadrons does a Cavalry Regiment take the field?
(*b*) How many Cavalry Regiments are included in the war establishment of a Cavalry Brigade?
(*c*) Of what does the "Corps Cavalry" of an Army Corps consist?

A. 1. (*a*) Three.
(*b*) Three.
(*c*) Obsolete. **W.E, pp. 21, 38.**

Q. 2. How many Field Artillery Brigades (15-pr. and howitzers) are included in an Army Corps, and how are they allotted?

A. 2. Obsolete.

Q. 3. In the Heavy Artillery Brigade included in the Corps Artillery of an Army Corps—
(*a*) What is the total number of batteries?
(*b*) With what description of gun are the batteries armed?
(*c*) How many guns are there in a battery?

A. 3. Obsolete.

Q. 4. Enumerate the units included in the "Corps Engineers" of an Army Corps?

A. 4. Obsolete.

Q. 5. How many battalions of Infantry are included in the war establishment of—
(*a*) An Infantry Brigade?
(*b*) A Division?
(*c*) An Army Corps?

A. 5. (*a*) Four.
(*b*) Twelve.
(*c*) Obsolete. **W.E., p. 21.**

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Q. 6. How many Transport and Supply Columns are included in the war establishment of a Division, and how are they allotted?

A. 6. One with the Divisional troops.

W.E., p. 21.

Q. 7. How many Bearer Companies, and how many Field Hospitals, would mobilize with a force consisting of one Army Corps and one Cavalry Brigade?

A. 7. Obsolete.

Q. 8. (*a*) How many regiments are there of Regular British Cavalry?

(*b*) Into what "Corps" are they grouped for purposes of enlistment?

A. 8. (*a*) 31, divided into 3 of Household Cavalry and 28 of the Line. **A.L., pp. 142-174.**

(*b*) Into 4 Corps, called
Corps of Household Cavalry.
Corps of Dragoons of the Line.
Corps of Lancers of the Line.
Corps of Hussars of the Line. **R R, 95.**

Q. 9. Name the official publications to which you would refer for information regarding—

(*a*) The peace establishment of a unit.

(*b*) The marking of vehicles and equipment.

(*c*) Current changes in the pattern of war material.

(*d*) The number and description of articles included in the mobilization equipment of a unit.

(*e*) The general procedure to be followed on receipt of an order to mobilize.

A. 9. (*a*) Regimental Establishments.

(*b*) The Equipment Regulations, Part I., 1906.

(*c*) Changes in War Material issued with Army Orders.

(*d*) The Mobilization Store Table of the Unit.

(*e*) The Regulations for Mobilization, 1906.

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Q. 10. What do you understand by the following expressions?—

(*a*) A man's "personal equipment"?

(*b*) "2nd line regimental transport"?

(*c*) A "partial" mobilization?

(*d*) The "first day of mobilization"?

A. 10. (*a*) The arms, ammunition, and accoutrements issued for the personal use of the soldier. **Mob. Reg., 14.**

(*b*) That part of the regimental transport which does not immediately follow the unit to which it belongs, but marches as directed in orders. **T.M., 1.**

(*c*) The mobilization of a part of the Army only. **Mob Reg, 18.**

(*d*) Unless another date is mentioned in the order to mobilize, the day after that on which the order is issued will be the "first day of mobilization." **Mob. Reg, 4.**

Q. 11. (*a*) With what special object has Section A of the 1st Class Army Reserve been formed?

(*b*) At what foreign stations may men of the Royal Garrison Regiment be required to serve?

(*c*) When are men of the Reserve Division of the Militia liable to be called up for service?

(*d*) When may the Volunteers be called out for actual military service.

A. 11. (*a*) To complete units engaged in warlike expeditions abroad, which are not sufficiently grave to justify calling out the Reserves as a whole. **R.F. & M. Act., s. 1.**

(*b*) *The Garrison Regiment is now disbanded.*

(*c*) Whenever the Militia is embodied, and for training. **M. &Y. Act, s. 1; A.O., $\frac{36}{63}$**

(*d*) Only in time of national emergency. **Vol. Act, 1863, s. 17.**

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MAY, 1904.

(Time Allowed—Three Hours.)

Q. 1. (*a*) A Cavalry regiment receives orders to mobilize. How many squadrons does it take into the field, and what becomes of the *personnel* who do not accompany the regiment on service?

(*b*) Detail the members of the "Regimental Staff" who do not accompany a Cavalry regiment in the field, and state what becomes of them.

(*c*) Detail the composition by units of a Cavalry Brigade.

Give approximately the total number of (*a*) Personnel; (*b*) Horses and pack animals; (*c*) Machine Guns; (*d*) Vehicles of a Cavalry Brigade, of which a mounted detachment, Royal Engineers, does not form a part.

A. 1. (*a*) Three. They remain at home with the Reserve Squadron, which is formed on mobilization. **W.E., p 38.**

(*b*) Riding Master.
Bandmaster.
Squadron - Serjeant - Major - Instructor in Fencing and Gymnastics.
Squadron - Serjeant - Major - Instructor in Musketry.
Squadron-Serjeant-Major Rough Rider.
Band-Serjeant.
They are attached to the Reserve Squadron. **W.E., p. 40.**

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(*c*) Headquarters.
3 Regiments of Cavalry. **W.E., p. 21.**
(*a*) 1661 all ranks.
(*b*) 1,751 horses and mules.
(*c*) 3 machine guns.
(*d*) 49 Vehicles. **W.E., p. 31, 38.**

Q. 2. (*a*) How many of each of the following units are there in an Army Corps:—(i.) Battalions of Infantry; (ii.) Supply Columns; (iii.) Bearer Companies.
(*d*) Detail the composition of the "Corps Artillery" of an Army Corps, specifying the description of gun with which the batteries are armed, and the number of guns in each battery.
(*c*) What changes have recently been made regarding Ammunition Columns for Artillery Brigades, Infantry Divisions, and Corps Troops?
(*d*) How many Field Artillery Brigades (15-pr.) are there in an Army Corps, and how are they allotted?

A. 2. Obsolete.

Q. 3. Detail the composition by units, and give the war strength in round numbers of:—
(*a*) An Infantry Brigade.
(*b*) A Division.
(*c*) The "Corps Engineers" of an Army Corps.

A. 3. (*a*) Headquarters, with Brigadier-General in command.
4 Battalions.
Total about 4,100 all ranks.
W.E., sec. 7.
(*b*) Headquarters.
3 Infantry Brigades.
Divisional Troops:—
Divisional Cavalry—
2 Squadrons Imperial Yeomanry.

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Divisional Artillery—
Headquarters.
3 Field Artillery Brigades.
1 Field Artillery Howitzer Brigade.
1 Heavy Artillery Battery and Ammunition Column.
1 Divisional Ammunition Column.

Divisional Engineers—
Headquarters.
2 Field Companies.
1 Divisional Telegraph Company.
1 Divisional Transport and Supply Column.
1 Divisional Transport and Supply Park.
3 Field Ambulances.
Total about 19,600 all ranks.

W.E., p. 21 and sec. 7.

(*c*) Obsolete.

Q. 4. You belong to an infantry battalion of the 1st Infantry Brigade, and are severely wounded in action at a place about 10 miles from the Advanced Depôt of a line of railway communication with the base, which is a seaport. Trace in detail the various lines of medical assistance by which you would be treated and disposed of from the time you were wounded until the time you reached England as an invalid.

A. 4. A wounded man is first attended to by the Medical Officer attached to his battalion. He is carried by the stretcher bearers to the ambulance wagon and transported to the dressing station, where operations are performed, and which is furnished by a sub-division of the Tent Division of the Field Ambulances, the remaining portions of which are brought up as required.

From here he would, if seriously wounded, be taken in an ambulance train along the line of communications from the Advanced Depôt to

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the base, halting if necessary at Stationary Hospitals on the line. Unless fit for service again at the front he would be sent home from the base in an hospital ship to England, where he would be sent to Netley or Woolwich till discharged fit or finally invalided out of the Service.

Q. 5. State briefly what you understand by—

(*a*) 1st Line Regimental Transport.
(*b*) 2nd Line Regimental Transport.
(*c*) A Transport and Supply Column.
(*d*) A Transport and Supply Park.

A. 5. (*a*) 1st Line Regimental Transport is that part of the transport of a unit which always accompanies it on the march and in the field. **T.M., 1.**

(*b*) 2nd Line Regimental Transport is the remainder of the regimental transport which marches as directed in orders. **T.M., 1.**

(*c*) A Transport and Supply Column is an A.S.C. unit, which forms part of the Divisional Troops, and carries a field ration and a corn ration to replace the issues from regimental wagons, and an emergency ration for each man and horse in the unit to which it belongs. **W.E., p. 10.**

(*d*) A Transport and Supply Column is an A.S.C. unit forming part of a Division which carries three days' supplies for each man and horse in the Division, and a proportion of Cavalry Division and Army Troops; it is divided into three sections, each carrying one day's supplies. **W.E., p. 10.**

Q. 6. You are ordered by your Commanding Officer to make out a requisition on a "Supply Column" for rations and fuel for 200 men, and for forage for 100 horses in order to replace issues.

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Give the nature and total amount in pounds of—

(*a*) Field ration.
(*b*) Grocery ration.
(*c*) Emergency ration.
(*d*) Fuel.
You would draw for the men.
(*e*) Corn ration—you would draw for the horses.

A. 6. (*a*) The field ration consists of 1 lb. of preserved meat and 1¼ lb. of bread or 1 lb. of biscuit. Amount required = 200 lbs. meat and 250 lbs. bread, or 200 lbs. biscuit.
(*b*) The grocery ration consists of 3½ ozs. of groceries. Amount required = about 44 lbs.
(*c*) The emergency ration consists of a small cylinder, containing about 6½ ozs. net, half cocoa paste and half pemmican. Amount required = 200 cylinders.
(*d*) The fuel ration is 2 lbs. of wood as a maximum. Amount required = 400 lbs.
(*e*) The corn ration is 12 lbs. of oats. Amount required = 1,200 lbs. **A.R., 27, 247.**

Q. 7. Give in detail *either*—
(*a*) A summary of transport and ammunition for a regiment of cavalry.
(*b*) A summary of transport for a 15-pr. battery, Royal Field Artillery;
or
(*c*) A summary of transport and ammunition for an infantry battalion.

A. 7. (*a*) The transport consists of—
1 Maltese cart for medical stores.
1 Water cart.
6 Wagons, G.S., for baggage.
1 Pack animal for veterinary stores.
2 Wagons, limbered, G.S., for machine gun, etc.

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3 Wagons, limbered, G.S., for S.A.A.
3 Wagons, limbered, G.S., for tools.
6 Pack horses for scouts. **W.E., p. 39.**

The ammunition for each rifle with the regiment is—
100 Rounds carried on the soldier.
100 Rounds in the regimental reserve.
100 Rounds with the brigade ammunition column.
100 Rounds with the divisional ammunition column.
3,500 Rounds in wagon, limbered, G.S., for machine gun.
16,000 Rounds with regimental reserve for machine gun.
10,000 Rounds with brigade ammunition column for machine gun.
10,000 Rounds with divisional ammunition column for machine gun.
W.E., pp. 7, 8.

(*b*) Obsolete.

(*c*) The transport consists of—
5 S.A.A. carts.
2 Forage carts for tools.
1 Maltese cart for medical stores.
2 Water carts.
4 Wagons, G.S., for baggage.
1 Wagon, limbered, G.S., for 2 machine guns, etc.
1 S.A.A. cart for machine gun.
8 Pack animals for ammunition.
8 Pack animals for tools.
2 Pack animals (spare). **W.E., p. 89.**

The ammunition per rifle carried is—
*115 Rounds on the soldier.
100 Rounds in regimental reserve.
100 Rounds in brigade ammunition column.
100 Rounds in divisional ammunition column.

*50% carry 140 rounds, 50% carry 90 rounds and an entrenching tool.

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For each machine gun—

3,500 Rounds on the wagons, G.S., limbered, and S.A.A. cart.
8,000 Rounds in regimental reserve.
10,000 Rounds in brigade ammunition column.
10,000 Rounds in Divisional Ammunition Column.

Q. 8. (*a*) Describe briefly the basis on which the organization of the formations in the Field Army is effected.

(*b*) What do you understand by the term "garrisons"?

A. 8. (*a*) Owing to the greater part of our Army serving constantly abroad, thus necessitating frequent changes of stations between units, it is impossible to assign definite units to Brigades, Divisions, etc.; but these higher units are formed of the regiments, battalions, and batteries occupying certain stations, and as a unit changes its station it thus changes its position in the Field Army. Hence our organization is one of *stations* not *units*. **A.B., p. 515.**

(*b*) Garrisons include all the troops allotted to the defence of fortresses, defended ports, and the coast line generally.

A.B., 510-512.

Q. 9. Briefly explain the following terms:

(*a*) Depôts (for the purposes of mobilization).
(*b*) Mobilization.
(*c*) Concentration.
(*d*) Personal equipment.
(*e*) Service ammunition.
(*f*) Regimental supplies.

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A. 9. (*a*) The term is now obsolete.

(*b*) *Mobilization* means bringing the Army from a peace to a war footing, complete in personnel, animals, and matériel, **Mob. Reg., 1.**

(*c*) The term is now obsolete.

(*d*) *Personal Equipment* means the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements issued for the personal use of the soldier. **Mob. Reg., 14.**

(*e*) *Service Ammunition* is the ammunition to fill the men's pouches and the boxes of the machine gun. **Mob. Reg., 15.**

(*f*) *Regimental Supplies* means the rations, forage, and fuel to be carried by a unit for its own use in the field. **Mob. Reg., 14.**

Q. 10. You are in command of a unit and receive orders to mobilize. Give a brief summary of the action you would take to comply with your orders.

A. 10. (*a*) Recall all officers and soldiers on leave.

(*b*) Have all serving soldiers medically examined.

(*c*) Arrange accommodation and rations for reservists and others joining.

(*d*) Telegraph War Office number of officers, and to officer in charge of records, number of reservists required to complete war establishment.

(*e*) Arrange for safe custody of colours.

(*f*) Send officers and non-commissioned officers to fetch reservists from depôt.

(*g*) Despatch to destination any individuals or parties which unit has to provide for other units, such as headquarter units, mounted infantry battalions, etc.

(*h*) Cause recruits to be medically examined, informing officer in charge of records of any casualties among them.

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(*i*) Responsible that the pay books are completed.

(*j*) Despatch to officer in charge of records—

1. Any books or documents not required by unit.
2. Medals of soldiers.
3. Records of wills of soldiers desiring it.

(*k*) Draw mobilization equipment of unit.

(*l*) Draw regimental supplies and see that medical and veterinary stores required to complete are received.

(*m*) Send horse collecting party to place ordered.

(*n*) Hand over to drivers supplied by A.S.C., vehicles, harness, etc., of 2nd line transport.

(*o*) Report daily progress made in mobilization to G.O.C.-in-C., telegraphing him when completed.

Mob. Reg., 184-217.

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NOVEMBER, 1904.

(*Time Allowed—Three Hours.*)

Q. 1. State the arm of the Service to which you belong, and fix the organization and establishment in detail of personnel, horses and transport *in the field* of *one* of the following units:

(*a*) A Cavalry Regiment.
(*b*) A Brigade of Horse Artillery.
(*c*) A Brigade of Field Artillery.
(*d*) A Company of Garrison Artillery.
(*e*) A Field Company of Royal Engineers.
(*f*) A Battalion of Infantry.
(*g*) An Infantry Brigade Supply Column, Army Service Corps.

A. 1. (*a*) A Cavalry Regiment is organized in 3 service squadrons of 160 of all ranks, with 167 horses. Each regiment has a machine gun. The war strength of the regiment is—

25 Officers
1 Warrant Officer
37 Serjeants.
6 Trumpeters.
28 Artificers.
444 Rank and file.

541 all ranks, with 572 horses.

The transport consists of:—

2 Wagons, limbered, G.S., for machine gun, tripod, etc.
3 Wagons, limbered, G.S., for S.A.A.
3 Wagons, limbered, G.S., for tools and signalling equipment.
6 Wagons, G.S., for baggage.
1 Water cart.

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1 Maltese cart with medical stores.
6 Pack animals for scouts.
1 Pack animal for veterinary equipment. **W.E., p. 39.**

(*b*) A Horse Artillery Brigade consists of 2 Batteries and an Ammunition Column under a Lieut.-Colonel. The war strength of the Brigade, including attached, is:—

19 Officers.
1 Warrant Officer.
28 Serjeants.
7 Trumpeters.
33 Artificers.
600 Rank and file.

---

688 all ranks, with 803 horses **W.E, p. 45.**

The transport of the Brigade consists of:—

12 Gun carriages, with limbers.
36 Ammunition wagons, with limbers.
12 G.S. wagons, with gun ammunition.
10 G.S. wagons, with S.A.A.
10 G.S. wagons for baggage, stores, and supplies.
6 S.A.A. carts.
3 Water carts.
1 Maltese cart, with medical stores.
1 pack animal for veterinary equipment. **W.E., p. 46.**

(*c*) A Field Artillery Brigade consists of 3 Batteries and an Ammunition Column, under a Lieut.-Colonel. The war strength of the Brigade is:—

25 Officers.
1 Warrant Officer.
37 Serjeants.
9 Trumpeters.
42 Artificers.
860 Rank and file.

---

974 All ranks, with 981 horses. **W.E., p. 54.**

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The transport of the Brigade consists of:—

18 Gun carriages, with limbers.
54 Ammunition wagons, with limbers.
24 G.S. wagons, with gun ammunition.
10 G.S. wagons, with S.A. Ammunition.
11 G.S. wagons, for baggage, stores, and supplies.
7 S.A.A. carts.
4 Water carts.
1 Maltese cart, with medical stores.
1 Pack animal for veterinary equipment.

W.E., p 55.

(*d*) The war strength of a Company of Garrison Artillery organized as a Battery of Heavy Artillery and Ammunition Column consists of:—

6 Officers.
9 Serjeants.
2 Trumpeters.
12 Artificers.
219 Rank and file.

248 All ranks, with 214 horses.

W.E., p. 63.

The transport of the Company consists of:—

4 Guns, with limbers.
17 G.S. wagons, for ammunition.
3 G.S. wagons, for baggage, stores, and supplies.
1 Water cart.
3 G.S. wagons, for technical stores.

W.E., p. 64.

(*e*) The war strength of a Field Company, Royal Engineers, including attached, is:—

6 Officers.
8 Serjeants.
1 Trumpeter.
1 Bugler.
1 Artificer.
202 Rank and file.

219 All ranks, with 77 horses. **W.E., p. 71.**

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The transport consists of:—

4 Carts for tools.
2 Pontoon wagons.
1 G.S. wagon, with supplies, etc.
1 Water cart.
1 Maltese cart, with medical stores.
1 Trestle wagon.
4 Forage carts for baggage and supplies.
4 Pack animals. **W.E., p. 72.**

(*f*) A Battalion of Infantry is organized in 8 Companies of 120 of all ranks; with 2 machine guns. The war strength of the Battalion, including attached, is:—

29 Officers.
1 Warrant Officer.
50 Serjeants.
16 Drummers.
928 Rank and file.

1,024 All ranks, with 71 horses and mules.

The transport consists of:—

6 S.A.A. carts (1 for machine gun section).
2 Forage carts for tools.
4 G.S. wagons.
1 Maltese cart, with medical stores.
8 Pack mules for ammunition.
8 Pack mules for tools.
2 Water carts.
1 Wagon, limbered, G.S., for machine guns, etc. **W.E., p. 89.**

(*g*) N.B.—*This unit is now obsolete.*

Q. 2. Explain the following terms:—

(*a*) Service Pay.
(*b*) War Outfit.
(*c*) Regimental Equipment.
(*d*) Clothing and Necessaries.
(*e*) Re-engagement.

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A. 2. (*a*) Service pay is extra pay granted to Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers (including paid lance ranks), and to efficient soldiers with 2 years' service, who have enlisted for more than 3 years or extended their service, or after 6 months' service to men of the Infantry of the Line who have enlisted for or extended to 9 years. Service pay is not granted to men who have enlisted since 1st October, 1906.

A.O., $\frac{231}{06}$**; R.W., 1084 and 1084c.**

(*b*) The war outfit of a unit is the material of all kinds required for war, and includes (1) war equipment, (2) clothing and necessaries, (3) regimental supplies, (4) medical and veterinary stores. **Mob. Reg., 14.**

(*c*) Regimental equipment means all articles of equipment, such as guns, ammunition, vehicles, saddlery, and other stores which are not included in "Personal Equipment." **Mob. Reg., 14.**

(*d*) Clothing and necessaries include the whole of a man's personal kit except his arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. **Mob. Reg., 14.**

(*e*) Re-engagement means a soldier in army service at any time after 9 years' service from the date of his original enlistment re-engaging to complete a total army service of 21 years. **A. Act, s. 84 (1).**

Q. 3. To what official books and publications would you refer for information regarding—

(*a*) War equipment.
(*b*) Embarkation and management of horses on board ship.
(*c*) Peace establishments of units of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces.
(*d*) Scale of ammunition, tools, and explosives to be carried by units in the field.

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(*e*) Preparatory measures for the provision of horses on mobilization.
(*f*) Conditions of enlistment for the Regular Army.
(*g*) Temporary hiring of land for training purposes.

A. 3. (*a*) The Field Service Manual of the Unit and the Equipment Regulations, 1906.
(*b*) The King's Regulations, 1904.
(*c*) Regimental Establishments, 1907-1908.
(*d*) The Field Service Manual of the Unit.
(*e*) The Regulations for Mobilization, 1906.
(*f*) The Regulations for Recruiting, 1907.
(*g*) The Regulations for Supply, Transport, and Barrack Services, 1899.

Q. 4. Specify the Officers, including attached Officers *of the Staff in the field*, of—

(*a*) A Cavalry Brigade.
(*b*) A Division.

A. 4. (*a*) The Staff of a Cavalry Brigade consists of—

1 Brigadier-General.
1 Aide-de-Camp.
1 Brigade-Major.
1 Staff Captain.

Attached——

1 Brigade Signalling Officer.

(*b*) The staff of a Division consists of—

1 Lieutenant or Major-General.
2 Aides-de-Camp.
1 Colonel, General Staff.
1 Major, General Staff.
2 Staff Captains, General Staff.
1 Assistant Quartermaster-General.
1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Attached—

1 Divisional Signalling Officer.
1 Administrative Medical Officer.
1 Medical Officer.
1 Sanitary Officer.
1 Administrative Veterinary Officer.
1 Veterinary Officer.
1 Assistant Provost-Marshal.

Q. 5. Explain fully what is meant by—

(*a*) A Territorial Regiment.
(*b*) The Auxiliary Forces.
(*c*) The Indian Forces.
(*d*) The Colonial Forces.

A. 5. (*a*) A Territorial Regiment is one of the Regiments of the Infantry of the Line, so called because it has a certain territorial area in the United Kingdom assigned to it for recruiting purposes. It usually consists of 2 Line Battalions, 2 Militia Battalions, and a Regimental Depôt. The Infantry Volunteers in the Regimental District are affiliated to it. **A.B., p. 93.**

(*b*) The Auxiliary Forces include the Militia, the Imperial Yeomanry, the Honourable Artillery Company, and the Volunteers. **A Act, s. 190 (12).**

(*c*) The Indian Forces mean the troops composing the Native Army of India.

(*d*) The Colonial Forces are of two classes, (i) those raised and maintained at Imperial expense for service in the Colonies, such as the West India Regiment; and (ii) those raised and maintained by the Colonies themselves, such as the Canadian Militia and the local forces in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Q. 6. State what you know about (1) the Imperial Yeomanry, (2) the Volunteers as regards—

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(*a*) Organization and administration.
(*b*) Conditions of efficiency and training.
(*c*) Liability to be called out for military service.

A. 6. (1). (*a*) The Yeomanry is organized in Regiments of 4 squadrons with a machine gun section. It is administered by Colonels of Cavalry appointed to train the force, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Command in which the Headquarters of the Regiment are situated. The whole force is administered by the Director of Auxiliary Forces, who has a Yeomanry Officer on his staff to assist him.

A.L., p. 4c.

(*b*) The annual training consists of 16 consecutive days' duty, inclusive of the days of going to and from the place of training. To be considered "efficient" a yeoman must:—

(i.) Perform the prescribed number of drills.
(ii.) Attain the necessary standard in musketry.
(iii.) Attend the annual training.

Y.R., 130.

(*c*) They can be called out in time of national emergency, and with their own consent in aid of the Civil Power or for escort.

Y.R., 83, 84.

(2) (*a*) The Volunteers comprise Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Army Service Corps, and Medical Corps. The Artillery, chiefly garrison, are organized in Regiments of varying numbers of companies, and are affiliated to the Royal Garrison Artillery. The Engineers are affiliated to the Royal Engineers and are organized in Regiments and companies,

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nearly all being Fortress Regiments. The Infantry are organized in Battalions of varying strength and mostly form 1st and 2nd, etc., Volunteer Battalions of their Territorial Regiment. The Battalions have been formed into Brigades. The A.S.C. form transport companies for the various Infantry Volunteer Brigades. The Medical Corps is affiliated to the Royal Army Medical Corps and is organized in Companies and Bearer Companies. The Volunteers are administered by the Officers Commanding Auxiliary Artillery, the Chief Engineers, Officers Commanding Grouped Regimental Districts, Officers Commanding A.S.C., and Principal Medical Officers, respectively, under the General Officers Commanding - in - Chief the various Commands in which they are stationed. The whole force is administered by the Director of Auxiliary Forces, who has on his staff a Volunteer Officer to assist him.

V.R., App. II.; A.L., p. 4c.

(*b*) The training consists of voluntary attendance at drills and camp, and going through a course of musketry. To become an "efficient" each Volunteer *must* attend the specified number of drills, and attend the annual inspection and camp (when held), and attain a certain standard of proficiency in musketry.

V.R., 163, App. III.

(*c*) Except those belonging to the Special Service Section, they can only be called out in time of national emergency. The Special Service Section can be called out for coast defence in case of emergency,

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even though the force as a whole is not called out.

Vol. Act, 1863, s. 17; Vol. Act, 1900, s. 2; V.R., 16, 17.

Q. 7 Briefly describe the organization, administration, and command, of a line of communications of an army in the field based on a sea port.

A. 7. The command of the Line of Communications is given to a special officer called the General Officer Commanding the Line of Communications, who has a separate Staff under his orders and special troops told off for the protection of the line. His authority is paramount from the Base to the Advanced Depôt. The numbers and composition of the Staff will vary according to circumstances. In like manner the number of troops required for the protection of the line will depend on the nature of the country and the disposition of the inhabitants. The line of communications is, for purposes of command, divided up into sections, each under a Commandant. Each section contains a certain number of depôts and posts. These depôts are numbered consecutively from the Base, that nearest the Field Army being always called the "Advanced Depôt." The Commandants of posts have supreme command within their section, which extends each way from their stations half way along the line to the next post.

A.B., p. 550; Clarke, pp. 53, 54; A.O., $\frac{142}{06}$.

Q. 8. Explain fully the system of "Supply" as prescribed for an army in the field.

A. 8. An army in the field lives, as far as possible, on the resources of the country; when these fail supplies have to be sent up from the rear, along the line of communications, from the Base. Supply Depôts are established at the Base, and at various points along the line of communications, for the collection of stores of

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food, and from these the movable supplies are replenished.

The Supply Depôts and Parks may be classed as:

(1) The Base Supply Depôt.

(2) The Line of Communication Supply Depôts, which are formed at various points along the line as the army advances, and which are, as far as possible, fed from the surrounding country.

(3) Advanced Supply Depôt.

(4) Supply Park.

(5) (*a*) Regimental Supply; (*b*) Column Supply; carried with units or in the Transport and Supply Columns.

The rations carried in (4) and (5) are as under:—

Food.

On the man	The unexpended portion of the field ration previously issued, and 1 emergency ration.
In regimental transport	1 field ration and 2 grocery rations, and 1 ration of jam, lime juice, and rum.
In Transport and Supply Column to replace issues	1 field ration, 1 grocery ration, and 1 emergency ration, 1 jam, lime-juice and rum, and 1 vegetable ration.
In Transport and Supply Park	3 days' complete rations.

Forage.

On the horse	The unexpended portion of the previous issue.
In regimental transport	1 corn ration.
In Transport and Supply columns to replace issues	1 corn ration.
In Transport and Supply Park	3 days' rations.

W.E., p. 10.

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MAY, 1905.

(Time Allowed—Three Hours.)

Q. 1. Briefly describe the constitution and organization of the Army Council, and give the principal duties of its four Military members respectively.

A. 1. The Army Council was constituted by Letters Patent in February, 1904, and exercises the powers and authority previously vested in the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. It is composed of 4 Military and 3 Civil members, viz.:

1. The Secretary of State.
2. The Chief of the General Staff.
3. The Adjutant-General.
4. The Quartermaster-General.
5. The Master-General of the Ordnance.
6. The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.
7. The Financial Secretary.

The members act in a dual capacity as—

(*a*) Colleagues of the Secretary of State.
(*b*) Superintendents of the several branches of the War Office.

In the latter capacity, each member is responsible for the working of his branch, and for the administration of specific votes of the Army Estimates, and appoints his own subordinates.

The duties of the four Military members are as under:—

The Chief of the General Staff—

Military Defence of the Empire.
Operations of War.

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Collection of Intelligence.
Training of the Military Forces and Education of Officers.
Official Publications dealing with the Theory of War.
Mapping.
Selection and Administration of the General Staff.
Telegraphs and Signalling.
Military History.

W.O.L., pp. 28, 56-66.

The Adjutant-General—
Recruiting of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces.
Organization of the Army.
Mobilization.
Distribution of Units.
Discipline Military, Martial and International Law.
Medical Schools.
Army Schools.

W.O.L., pp. 28, 69-73.

The Quartermaster-General—
Transport, Remounts, Railways, Supply, Ordnance, and Veterinary Services.
Barrack Administration.
Postal Services in War.
Maintenance of reserves of Food and Material.
Custody and Issue of all Military Stores.
Contracts for above services.

W.O L., pp 29, 74-82.

The Master-General of the Ordnance—
Armaments.
Provision and Inspection of Arms and Ammunition.
Ordnance Factories.
Fortifications.
Barrack Maintenance.

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Custody of Lands and Ranges.
Inventions.
Technical Committees.
Contracts connected with above Services.

W.O.L., pp. 29, 84-94.

Q. 2. By a recent Army Order, the Military Commands and Staffs in the United Kingdom have been reorganized. Explain the system of "Command" now established in the United Kingdom.

A. 2. The United Kingdom has been divided into seven Commands, and the London District (which is independent), as follows:—

The Aldershot Command.
The Southern Command.
The Eastern Command.
The Irish Command.
The Scottish Command.
The Northern Command.
The Western Command.

Each of the above is under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, who is responsible for the training, efficiency, and discipline of all the troops under him and for the administration of his Command. For purely administrative duties he has on his staff a Major-General (or Brigadier-General) in charge of Administration, who carries out these duties under his authority.

A.O., $\frac{89}{08}$.

Q. 3. Give the general distribution of Staff duties *in the Field* for the *General* and *Administrative Staffs* respectively.

A. 3. The General Staff will deal with—

Operations of war and orders for the same.
Policy.
Intelligence, Telegraphs, and Signalling.
Distribution of Army and moves.

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Selection of Lines of Communication.
Marches and Convoys.
Selection and protection of camps and bivouacs.
Secret Service.
Censorship and press correspondents.
Maps and Geographical information.

The Administrative Staff will deal with—
Discipline and Police duties.
Supply of personnel and organization.
Casualties, Hospitals, and Sanitation.
Supplies, Clothing.
Transport, Remounts, and Railways.
All Financial Services.
Postal and Veterinary Services.

F.S.P.B., 24.

Q. 4. To what official publications would you refer for information on the following:—

(*a*) Instructions regarding the transfer of men to the Army Reserve?
(*b*) Instructions affecting Army Reservists on mobilization?
(*c*) Supply of military books and maps?
(*d*) Supply of ammunition in the Field?

A. 4. (*a*) The King's Regulations, 1904.
(*b*) Regulations for Mobilization, 1906.
(*c*) The Regulations issued with Army Orders.
(*d*) The Equipment Regulations for the amounts to be carried by units on mobilization; the Field Service Manuals of the different Arms, Field Artillery Training, 1906, and Infantry Training, 1905, for the system of supplying units from the various reserves on service.

Q. 5. Certain material is required on mobilization to *complete* a unit for war. What is this material, and in what official publications are the details of each article given?

A. 5. The material comprises guns, ammunition,

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vehicles, saddlery, stationery, camp equipment, extra articles of clothing, and necessaries.

Mob. Reg., 14.

The details are laid down in the Mobilization Store tables, the Field Service Manuals of the different Arms, the Equipment Regulations; and in the case of Clothing and Necessaries, in the Clothing Regulations, 1904.

Q. 6. Discuss and give your views on *one* of the following subjects in the form of an official report or memorandum:—

(*a*) A 4-Company as opposed to an 8-Company organization for an Infantry battalion.

(*b*) The organization and equipment best adapted for a regiment of cavalry *in the field.*

(*c*) The organization and administration best adapted for the Auxiliary forces as an army for home defence.

N.B.—Report should not exceed five pages.

A. 6. (*It would take up too much space to write reports on each of the above subjects. Candidates should, however, note the following points*):—

(*a*) Advantages.

1. Larger units, so that more chance of getting men for training in peace time.
2. Major (mounted) would command with a Captain to assist, and the company would be a more independent unit; more like a battery of artillery.
3. Only four units instead of eight for Commanding Officer to supervise.
4. One Colour-Serjeant could be Company Serjeant-Major for discipline and training, and the other Company Quartermaster-Serjeant for accounts, supplies, clothing, correspondence, etc.

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Disadvantages.

1. With the extension necessary in the field under modern fire, it has been found that even the present companies are beyond the control of a Company Commander in action; this would be intensified with double companies.
2. The mounting of the Commander would be no use under fire, as he must dismount.
3. Less chance of the Company Commander becoming personally acquainted with the characteristics of his men, and being able to personally influence them.
4. No incentive for the Captain to take an interest in a company he does not command.
5. Under our parsimonious system, ere long, opportunity would be taken to reduce the number of officers, especially in peace, so that there would be more vacancies to fill on mobilization.

Vide also **R.U.S.I.J., Vol. 1., pp. 10, 38.**

(*b*) 3 or 4 squadrons of not less than 100 men in the ranks, or they are too small to meet the squadrons of foreign armies—Squadrons sub-divided into troops under subalterns, and the troops into sections under serjeants, and groups under a selected leader, either a junior Non-commissioned Officer or selected private. Men of groups, sections, etc., to always work together. A reserve or depôt squadron at home to replace casualties.

Equipment to be as light as possible to enable rapid movements without undue strain on the horses. Light carts with main body where roads are good or pack animals where no roads, to carry men's kits, etc.

Weight of saddlery to be reduced as much as possible—far too heavy at present—Rifle

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carried in the Namaqua bucket on off side, as in the Mounted Infantry, ammunition carried on the man, and a sword on the saddle (a lance when campaigning against savages). Note.—The men want the rifle and ammunition when *dismounted*, and the sword (or lance) when *mounted*. Ankle boots and putties or leggings.

Vide also **R.U.S.I.J, Vol. 1., p. 140.**

(*c*) Auxiliary forces, duty to repel invasion. Garrison Artillery units and fortress and submarine mining companies of Engineers required for the fortresses for the defence of arsenals, dockyards, and commercial ports, etc., with some infantry to assist. Bulk of infantry to be formed into a Field Army, organized permanently in Brigades and Divisions, with staff appointed in peace time, so that all may work together. The necessary field artillery and auxiliary services, such as transport and supply columns, and ambulances to be created in peace time, and trained with the Divisions they belong to.

Instead of Cavalry in an enclosed country like ours, the Yeomanry should act as mounted infantry and scouts, and should be permanently told off to the Brigades and Divisions of other arms.

The Auxiliary Forces should be administered in a sympathetic spirit by the authorities, remembering they are civilians *first* and soldiers *afterwards*, and that the amount and method of their training must be subordinated to their civil occupations, or they cannot and will not serve. Officers of the Auxiliary Forces should be included on the Staff at Head Quarters and on the Divisional and Brigade Staffs, and should command the Brigades.

Vide also **R.U.S.I.J., Vol 1, p. 4-42.**

Q. 7. Explain the nature and organization of the 1st and 2nd line, and lines of communication trans-

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port you would adopt for a British force operating in—

(*a*) Afghanistan.
(*b*) Canada.
(*c*) England.
(*d*) West Africa.

A. 7. (*a*) As there are no good roads and the country is very mountainous, pack animals must be used. Preferably ponies and mules for 1st line transport, to keep up with the troops. For 2nd line and line of communications, bullocks, camels, and elephants could be employed.

(*b*) In parts of Canada where roads exist, carts and wagons would be used, military vehicles for the 1st and 2nd line transport, and auxiliary transport, composed of country carts and wagons along the line of communications. Many parts of Canada are intersected by water ways, in which case boats would be employed, as was done in the Red River Expedition; and of course wherever the railways served along the line of communications they would be utilized.

(*c*) In England good roads exist everywhere, and vehicles could be used for all transport work, military carts and wagons with the 1st and 2nd line, and civilian wagons on the line of communications. The excellent railway system and the various canals would also be taken advantage of wherever possible.

(*d*) As the country is all dense jungle and bush, with mere tracks or paths, the whole of the transport work would have to be performed by carriers.

A.B, pp. 556—561.

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NOVEMBER, 1905.

(Time Allowed—Three Hours.)

Q. 1. What are the rates of ordinary pay of the non-commissioned officers and men of your unit? Explain briefly the system of pay and pay accounts which you consider most suitable for the soldier in peace and war.

A. 1. For rates of pay *vide ante* p. 22 for Cavalry, p. 33 for Artillery, p. 39 for Infantry, p. 45 for Engineers, and p. 50 for Army Service Corps.

The present system of pay which, as far as Army requirements admit, approximates to a weekly wage, is very good, as it allows the soldier to compare his earnings with the wages of the labour market. The present system of accounts is also good. The Pay and Mess Book should, however, have more spaces for casual payments, and a column for the soldier to sign his accounts at the end of the month, thus obviating the necessity of the signatures of two witnesses to each weekly or other payment.

On active service all accounts should be kept in the Pay Office at the Base. Officers Commanding squadrons and companies should draw money as they require it from the nearest Cashier, giving a receipt for same. They should have a book containing acquittance rolls in duplicate of their Squadron or Company in which they should enter against each man's name any money paid to him, with the date, the man signing the entry as a receipt. The officer should once a month send one copy of these rolls to the Pay Office, where the accounts of his unit are kept, retaining the carbon dupli-

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cate. He would at the same time transmit a monthly statement, showing the amount of cash he has received, and how it has been expended with vouchers. Every man should carry a small pay book, which will show his ordinary rates of pay and other emoluments, together with any allotments of pay to his friends at home, which he may have had. The balance will be the net daily rate of pay he can receive. When any officer makes a payment to the man, he will enter the date and amount in this book and sign it. Thus on producing his book, the soldier can at any time obtain roughly the balance due to him from any officer under whom he may be serving. **D.I.**

Q. 2. The "unit" (regiment, battalion, battery, or company, Royal Engineers, or Army Service Corps) to which you belong is ordered to mobilize, under normal conditions, for service abroad in a temperate climate. Explain in the form of orders issued to the unit the arrangements you would make for its mobilization.

A. 2. *Note that the question requires the answer in the form of* ORDERS *to the Unit, hence only those matters which would appear in orders should be given; amongst these would be the following:* —

(*a*) Medical inspection for all ranks.

(*b*) Arrangements for sending heavy baggage, regimental stores, surplus kits, etc., to the Depôt.

(*c*) Officers and Non-commissioned Officers (if necessary) to be detailed to proceed to Depôt to fetch reservists.

(*d*) Arrangements for posting reservists to squadrons, or companies, and for their accommodation and rations.

(*e*) Orders for officers and men for other units (*e.g.*, Staffs, mounted infantry, or ammuni-

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tion columns) to proceed to join, and for the company documents required to be sent to the orderly-room, to be sent with them.

(*f*) Arrangements for marking arms and kits of reservists.

(*g*) Companies to draw the "special" articles of clothing, etc.

(*h*) Party to be detailed to draw mobilization equipment.

(*i*) Party, calculated at one man for two horses, to be detailed to fetch horses and pack animals.

(*j*) Arrangements for stabling or picketing horses and for their forage.

(*k*) Saddlery to be fitted.

(*l*) Necessary promotions to complete Non-commissioned Officers to war establishment.

(*m*) Appointment of a Subaltern as Regimental Transport Officer, and a Serjeant as Regimental Transport Serjeant.

(*n*) Orderlies (one Lance-Corporal) to be detailed for Medical Officer.

(*o*) The drivers A.S.C., for 1st and 2nd line transport, to be attached to squadrons or companies.

(*p*) Arrangements for drawing the Regimental Supplies.

(*q*) Arrangements for sending surplus arms and equipment to nearest Ordnance Depôt.

(*r*) Orders for packing stores in the transport vehicles.

(*s*) Orders as to men medically unfit, recruits, and other details not embarking with the unit, and for married families to remain at station.

Mob. Reg., paras. 185-217.

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Q. 3. Write a short memoir on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The system of enlistment; organization, and administration best adapted for the regular, auxiliary, and colonial forces as an army for Imperial defence.

(*b*) The system of entry and supply of officers, active and reserve, best adapted for the regular and auxiliary forces.

(*c*) The system of military education and promotion best adapted for officers of the regular and auxiliary forces.

(*d*) The system of military education and promotion best adapted for non-commissioned officers of the regular and auxiliary forces.

A. 3. *Want of space prevents writing full answers to all these questions, and they are of course largely matters of opinion, even among experts. In writing an answer, the following points should, however, be remembered:—*

(*a*) Regular army required for garrison in India and naval bases abroad, and to take part in foreign expeditions, small wars, etc. This must be voluntarily enlisted, and consist of professional soldiers—officers and men—part kept at home ready to form striking force, organized accordingly and so as to supply casualties in war. Period of enlistment not too short to supply drafts for foreign service, and not too long, so that a reserve of sufficient numbers may be formed.

Auxiliary forces for home defence. Service to be compulsory in some one of them. Militia to be liable to serve abroad in time of war. The conscripts of Germany, Russia, and Japan have all served abroad in war time. Reserves

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for these forces to be created. So reorganized that they will have a proper establishment of field artillery, transport, and medical services. Volunteers administered in a liberal spirit, remembering the men's civilian occupations, and making military training as convenient as possible.

Colonial forces so organized and trained that they may be able to defend their own shores, at any rate till help arrives. Part of the forces of each Colony to be liable to serve anywhere in war time in defence of the Empire.

(*b*) All officers for regular forces to be trained as Cadets, at schools like Woolwich or Sandhurst. Better prospects, both financially and as a reward of merit, to be offered to induce hard-working, keen young fellows to consider the army as good a profession for individual talent as law, medicine, or commerce, and to give men without private means a chance of serving. To fill Reserve, all officers on pension or gratuity should serve in it, as now, up to certain ages, according to rank. For auxiliary forces, if service made compulsory, it would be easy to get officers from the higher classes, to avoid rank service. Before being given a commission they should pass an educational examination and fulfil the conditions now required. Should engage to serve for at least 10 years, or pay a fine for each year not served. Service in Reserve of auxiliary forces to be compulsory up to fifty.

(*c*) Regular officers should be well grounded as Cadets in the elements of military knowledge, drill, recruit's course of

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musketry, signalling and riding. Afterwards commanding officers to be responsible for their officers' training. Examinations for each rank to be as practical as possible and conducted by the same examiners specially selected for this duty. Officers to be liable to be called on to pass at any time after 2 years in rank. Schools of instruction in special subjects as now; attendance to be encouraged. Officers who pass the Staff College to be granted extra pay, whenever not employed in a staff appointment. Promotion to be more equalized than at present by offering promotion in other units. All 2nd Lieutenants to be promoted after 3 years' service if no vacancy sooner, as in R.A. and R.E. All Lieutenants after 9 years' service to be offered promotion in another regiment. Captains of 18 years' service to be given Brevet-Majorities, and Majors of 25 years' service Brevet Lieutenant - Colonel. Officers performing meritorious service, or passing good examinations, or doing good schemes or essays, to be given so much time to count towards promotion. Selection for promotion to any rank to cease, promotion to be by seniority of those qualified only; all those unfit for further promotion to be retired at once.

Auxiliary Forces. Classes to be established for their instruction and every opportunity given for their being attached to regulars, pay being given to all who pass a successful examination at the end. A qualifying examination to be passed for each rank. Promotion by seniority as far as local considerations permit.

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(*d*) Regular Forces. Non-commissioned officers to be instructed by Company Commanders and at regimental courses formed by Commanding Officer. Practical examination and educational certificate for each rank up to colour-serjeant. Promotion by seniority of those qualified. Non-commissioned officers to be liable to be reduced to a lower place on seniority roll for want of zeal or for neglect. Schools of instruction to be formed for auxiliary forces in each Command. Pay given for attendance if work done satisfactorily.

Questions 4, 5, and 6 are for Captains only.

Q. 4. Referring to Question 2 above, discuss and compare *in detail* the modifications in transport (1st and 2nd line) and material which, in your opinion, would be necessary, assuming that the unit is ordered to mobilize for service abroad during winter in a country like the Highlands of Scotland or North Wales.

A. 4. The country being very mountainous, wheeled transport would be unsuitable, and, as far as possible, pack animals would have to be substituted. The normal transport of a Cavalry Regiment or Infantry Battalion would therefore be replaced as under:—

(*a*) Regiment of Cavalry.

1st Line transport.

1 Machine gun—if possible this would be taken.

4 S.A.A. wagons—each wagon carries 16 boxes, *i.e.*, 64 boxes. This would require 40 pack animals.

3 Carts with tools and S.A.A.—load for each cart about 1,000 lbs., *i.e.*, 3,000 lbs. in all; requires 15 pack animals.

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1 Cart with medical stores—weight of stores about 500 lbs.; requires 3 pack animals.

2nd Line transport.

1 Water cart—could be dispensed with; snow could be melted to provide water.

10 G.S. wagons—load for each is between 2,500 and 3,000 lbs., which would require say 13 pack animals, or 130 in all.

(*b*) Battalion of Infantry.

1st Line transport.

2 Machine guns—if possible these would be taken.

6 S.A.A. carts—each carries 16 boxes, *i.e.*, 96 boxes in all. This would require 48 pack animals.

2 Tool carts—load for each about 1,000 lbs. *i.e.*, 2,000 lbs. in all; requires 10 pack animals.

1 Cart with medical stores—weight of stores about 500 lbs.; requires 3 pack animals.

8 Pack animals with ammunition—these would be taken.

8 Pack animals with tools—these would be taken.

2nd Line transport.

2 Water carts—could be dispensed with; snow could be melted to provide water.

4 G.S. wagons—load for each is between 2,500 and 3,000 lbs., which would require say 13 pack animals or 52 in all.

As regards material, blankets would have to be carried which would increase the 2nd Line transport by 2 G.S. wagons for the Infantry; or in this case by 26 pack animals. In a country like Scotland or Wales there would be plenty of villages and farm houses, hence tents would not be

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necessary, or a still further increase in the transport would be required.

W.E., p. 19.

Q. 5. A division is operating independently against a civilized enemy. It is connected with its base (a seaport) by a line of railway (60 miles long), which terminates at an advanced depôt (a town of about 30,000 inhabitants), situated about 15 miles in rear of the division. The division is halted for the night after being engaged with the enemy. Explain the arrangements which would be made on and between the battlefield and the advanced depôt for:—

(*a*) The care and disposal of the wounded.

(*b*) The supply and replenishment of ammunition.

(*c*) The subsistence of the troops and replenishment of supplies.

(*d*) The disposal of sick and wounded animals.

(*e*) The disposal and replacement of damaged matériel; *e.g.*, guns, wagons, etc.

A. 5. The advanced depôt being at rail-head, at a fairly large town, it may be assumed that it is complete with a large General Hospital, an Ordnance Depôt, a Supply Depôt, and a Remount Depôt, with veterinary section attached.

(*a*) The wounded would be collected on the battlefield by the regimental stretcher bearers, and those of the Bearer Division of the three Field Ambulances, and brought to the dressing station, where operations would be performed. Those severely wounded, but capable of removal would be sent back in the ambulances to the General Hospital at the advanced depôt. Those less seriously wounded or unfit for removal

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would be retained with the Tent Division of the Field Ambulances.

(*b*) Units in the cavalry regiments, the artillery brigades, and the infantry battalions would replenish their regimental supplies of ammunition from the brigade ammunition columns with the 3 Field Artillery brigades. These latter would then fill up from the Divisional ammunition column, which would fill up from Ordnance Depôt in rear at railhead, either going back, or if possible having the ammunition sent by convoy.

(*c*) The supplies in regimental transport would be issued to the troops for immediate consumption, these being replaced by issues from the Park and Supply Depôts, which would be brought up to the front as soon as the action was over. These would in turn obtain fresh supplies from the Base Supply Depôt in rear, either going back for them or having them sent up by convoy.

(*d*) Those animals too sick or too badly wounded to recover, would be at once destroyed by the regimental farriers, others less seriously hurt could be attended to by the Veterinary Officers with Units, and when fit to travel would be sent back to the Remount Depôt at the advanced depôt. Fresh animals to replace casualties would be brought up from the Remount Depôt at once.

(*e*) Any vehicles not injured beyond repair would be repaired on the spot by the regimental artificers; the spare parts carried with them being used for this purpose. Fresh vehicles to replace those injured beyond repair would be

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sent up from the Ordnance Depôt at rail-head. Other damaged material would be replaced in the same way.

F.S.M. Cav., p. 42 ; F.S.M. Inf. p. 41 ; Clarke, p. 64.

Q. 6. Referring to Question 5 above, and having regard to the distribution of duties in the field of the *General* and Administrative Staffs respectively, explain in detail the system you would adopt for the organization, administration, and protection of the line of communication from the Base to the Advanced Depôt inclusive. Your explanation may be prefaced by reasonable assumptions regarding the operations.

A. 6. There would be a General Officer Commanding lines of communications, who would be responsible for everything along them, and command all troops employed on them from the Base to the Advanced Depôt inclusive. He would have his Head-Quarters at the Base, or other suitable towns, and would be assisted by a Staff composed somewhat as follows : —

1 A.D.C.

2 Officers of the General Staff, with a Director of Telegraphs, and 2 or more Censors, whose duties would comprise : —

Selection of lines of communication and advice as to garrisons along them.
Intelligence.
Telegraphs and Signalling.
Orders for moves of men and materials.
Protection of camps and bivouacs.
Censorship and press correspondents.

2 or more Officers of the Adjutant-General's branch, under whom would be Principal Medical Officer, and a Provost-Marshal, and whose duties would comprise : —

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Discipline.
Hospitals, sanitation, and invaliding.
Martial law, and police.

1 or 2 Officers of the Quartermaster-General's branch, under whom would be a Transport Officer, a Supply Officer, a Director of Railways, an Ordnance Officer, an Officer in Charge of Remounts, with a Veterinary Officer, and a Field Postmaster, and whose duties would comprise:—

Supplies.
Transport, railways, and remounts.
Disembarkations and embarkations.
Postal services.

1 Chief Engineer.

1 Chief Accountant, with Assistants, whose duties would comprise all financial matters.

The base would be under command of a Base Commandant, whose Staff would include 1 D.A.A.G., 2 D.A.Q.M.G.'s, and 1 Staff Captain. Attached would be Supply, Ordnance, Medical, and Veterinary Officers, Mounted and Foot Police Officers, etc.

At the Advanced Depôt there would be a Commandant whose staff would probably include a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, an Adjutant, a Supply Officer, and an Ordnance Officer.

A line 60 miles long would probably be divided into three sections of about 20 miles each, hence there would be two posts, with rest camps. Each of these would have a Commandant, who would command the line each side half-way towards the next post, and whose staff would probably consist of an Adjutant.

As the country is civilized there is little fear of serious interruption, and the line would only want patrolling. One regiment of cavalry could do

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this, one squadron working on each section. At each post a garrison of two companies would suffice, the other half battalion being at the Base. At the Advanced Depot there might be a garrison of a field battery and a battalion.

Corps of labourers for handling stores would have to be organized at the Base and the Advanced Depôt, and a Company of Engineers would be required divided up along the line.

Clarke, pp 54-70.

Questions 7, 8, and 9 are for Lieutenants only.

Q. 7. Your unit is ordered to make its periodical change of station in peace by railway. Explain in the form of orders the arrangements you would make as regards preliminary measures, amount of rolling stock required, entraining, the journey, detraining, etc.

A. 7. *Note the answer is required in the form of* ORDERS *; hence only those matters which would be published in orders should be given : amongst these would be the following :—*

(*a*) Arrangements for measuring heavy baggage, despatch to station, and loading in goods train.

(*b*) Arrangements for light baggage being taken to station and loaded in the troop trains.

(*c*) An advanced party of one man per company, etc., to be sent ahead to mark carriages.

(*d*) Arrangements for families to be entrained before unit arrives at station.

(*e*) Hour for Regiment or Battalion, etc., to parade. Kit bags to be carried by men. Men to be told off in sections of fours with non-commissioned officer to each two sections.

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(*f*) Which Squadron or half Battalion, etc., is to go in each train (3 required for Cavalry Regiment, 2 for Battery or Battalion). Orders for two sections to file into each compartment, filling up from far end; and for kit bags to be placed under seats, and rifles in the racks.

(*g*) Orders as to entraining officers' chargers —and in mounted units the troop horses.

(*h*) Orders for entraining guns and vehicles —if any.

(*i*) Silence to be maintained on "Fall in" sounding till train clear of station.

(*j*) Orders for detraining on arrival; *i.e.*, markers to get out first and men when ordered to fall in on markers. In mounted units horses to be detrained.

K.R., 1378-1433.

Q. 8. What articles constitute the "*Field Kit*" of an officer of your squadron, battery, or company, and how are they carried?
Have you any constructive criticism to offer?

A. 8. The articles in the following list may be varied, but the total weight (exclusive of camp kettles) of 50lbs. for a Commanding Officer or 35lbs. for other officers, to be carried in the regimental transport, must not be exceeded.

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	CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.
(1) Articles worn or carried on the person ...	Head-dress ... ... 1 suit of service dress 1 pair spurs ... ... 1 pair laced boots ... Map ... ... 1 suit of underclothing Army book, 153 ... 1 pair of putties ... Braces ... ... Flannel belt ... ... Socks ... ... Handkerchief... ... Spurs ... ... Field dressing ... Identity disc. ... ... Watch ... ... Whistle... ... ... Compass ... ... Haversack (with food) Waterbottle (filled)... Clasp knife ... ... Sam Browne belt and case ... ... Revolver & ammunition ... ... Total weight about 28 lbs.	Head-dress ... ... 1 suit of service dress... 1 suit of underclothing Spurs (mtd. officers) ... 1 pair boot laces ... Sleeping cap ... ... Mess tin (except mtd. officers) .. ... Match box ... ... Army book, 153 ... Braces ... ... Flannel belt ... ... Socks ... ... Handkerchief ... ... Ankle boots ... ... Putties ... ... Field dressing ... ... Identity disc ... ... Watch ... ... Whistle ... ... Compass ... ... Haversack (with food) Waterbottle (filled) ... Clasp knife ... ... Carbine ... ... Sam Browne belt ... Revolver & ammunition. Great coat (except mounted officers) ... Field glasses (except mounted officers). Map of country ... Total weight about 36 lbs.
(2) Articles carried on the horse ..	Saddle complete ... 2 shoe cases with 2 shoes in each ... Nosebag with 6 lbs. of corn ... ... Heel and picketing ropes ... ... 1 pair wire cutters ... Picketing pegs ... Cloak ... ... Field glasses ... ... Mess tin ... ... Wallets (packed with knife, fork, spoon, etc. ... ... Sword ... ... Total on horse about 72 lbs.	Mounted officers— 2 shoe cases ... ... Nosebag ... ... Heel and picketing rope ... ... Picketing pegs... ... Great coat ... ... Field glasses ... ... Mess tin... ... ... Wire cutters ... ... Wallet ... ... Sword ... ...

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	Cavalry.	Infantry.
(3) Articles carried in regimental transport, (2nd line) ...	(*a*) Packed in Wolseley valise—	(*a*) Packed in Wolseley valise.
	Blankets when carried	1 pair boot laces ...
	Housewife	Flannel belt ... ...
	Holdall with toilet necessaries	1 suit underclothing ...
	1 suit of service dress	Service forage cap ...
	1 pair of putties ...	1 tin of grease ... ...
	1 flannel belt	Housewife ... ...
	1 suit of underclothing	Holdall ... ...
	2 towels	2 towels ... ...
	1 tin of grease ...	Ankle boots ... ...
	Service forage cap ...	Canvas shoes ... ...
	Boots and laces ...	Lantern ... ...
	Canvas shoes	Canvas bucket ... ...
	Lantern	Writing portfolio ...
	Canvas bucket ...	
	Writing portfolio ...	
	(*b*) Packed in camp kettle—	(*b*) Packed in camp kettle—
	Two plates	Two plates ... ...
	Cup, with pepper and salt pots. ...	Cup with pepper and salt pots ... ...
		Knife, fork, spoon, etc.

F.S.M. Cav., pp. 13-16; F.S.M. Inf., pp. 11-13.

Q. 9. Write in the form of an explanation to your men a description of how a soldier is medically cared for in war. Have you any suggestions to make for the improvement of the system?

A. 9. Each unit has a medical officer attached. Two men (one a lance-corporal) are detailed as his orderlies and to drive the cart with medical stores. Four men per squadron in the cavalry, and two men per company in the infantry are trained as regimental stretcher bearers. With each Division there are three Field Ambulances. On a man being wounded he would be first attended to by the medical officer attached to his unit. He would then be assisted or carried by the regimental stretcher bearers or those of the Bearer Division of the

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Field Ambulance to the *collecting station*; from this he would be moved to the *dressing station*, where there are medical officers belonging to the Field Ambulance who would perform at once any necessary operations. As soon as the progress of the action allows, the Tent Division of the Field Ambulance would be brought up and the wounded man placed in a tent. Here he would remain till discharged as fit for duty again, or till sent back along the line of communications to a Stationary Hospital. He could remain here till recovered or till passed on to the Base Hospital. Invaliding Boards are held regularly at the Base, and the sick and wounded are either discharged to duty, and go up to the front again, or are sent home in specially equipped hospital ships. On arrival in England they are transferred to Netley or Woolwich or some other large hospital, where they remain till cured or discharged from the service as invalids.

Now that Bearer Companies and Field Hospitals have been amalgamated into one comprehensive unit—the Field Ambulance—and the unit for duty with the Cavalry Division, provided with light ambulances to keep up with the more rapidly moving arm, it is difficult to suggest any improvement in the organization of the medical service, provided always that there is a sufficiency of it, including a reasonable reserve, according to the size of the force employed. Quality is an indispensable factor, but, so also is quantity.

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MAY, 1906.

(*Time allowed—Three Hours*).

Q. 1. A man offers to enlist in the arm of the Service to which you belong. Specify the arm of the Service to which you belong, and explain fully the information you would give the man regarding the procedure and conditions of enlistment as gunner, sapper, or private, as the case may be.

A. 1. I should inform him that he must go to a recruiter, who would give him a notice paper, which would show him the questions to be answered on attestation, and inform him as to the time and place where this should be carried out. That the recruiter would take him to a Recruiting Officer, who would make a primary military examination of him to see that he appeared eligible, and who would call upon him to furnish a reference as to character. He would then be taken before a Medical Officer for a medical examination. Having successfully passed these preliminaries, he would next be attested by an officer authorized to attest recruits, or failing such, by a magistrate. Having given satisfactory answers to the questions in the Attestation Papers, and signed the same, he would take the Oath of Allegiance. He would be finally approved and posted to a Corps by an Approving Officer. **R.R., 100, 119, 122.**

The notice paper would show him the conditions of enlistment and the term for which he was enlisting, and his liability to have his service prolonged for one year under certain circumstances. I should explain to him that he should only enlist if of the proper age, usually between 18 and 25, and that he would be ineligible if he belonged to a certain class not allowed to enlist.

R.R., 94, 99, app. II.

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I should also explain to him that he could enlist for a certain particular corps, or for "General Service," explaining to him the meaning of the term "Corps." **R.R., 95.**

I should inform him that the terms for which he must enlist and his initial daily pay in the various arms of the Service are, as under—

	Colours	Reserve.	Daily Pay.
Household Cavalry	8 yrs.	4 yrs.	1/9
Cavalry of the Line	7 „	5 „	1/2
Horse and Field Artillery ...	6 „	6 „	H'rse, 1/4 / Field, 1/2½
Garrison Artillery	8 „	4 „	1/2½
Royal Engineers Sappers	3 „	9 „	1/1½
Royal Engineers Drivers	2 „	10 „	1/1½
Foot Guards	3 „	9 „	1/1
Infantry of the Line	7 „	5 „	1/-
Army Service Corps Drivers	2 „	10 „	1/2
Army Service Corps Others	3 „	9 „	1/2

R.W., 754, 757, 773, 778, 787; R.R., 98.

Q. 2. Referring to Q. 1, assuming the man has become a soldier, what information would you give him regarding—

(*a*) His preliminary training at the depôt or first place of joining?

(*b*) The career open to him in the way of promotion?

(*c*) Certificates of Education?

(*d*) Extension of Service?

A. 2. (*a*) His course of recruit training is, in the case of Artillery or Infantry recruits, usually carried out at the depôt, and lasts 2 months for the former and 3 months for the latter. During this time he goes through a course of physical training, gymnastics, squad drill, and in the case of infantry, rifle and musketry exercises.

K.R., 1069, D., 1070; I.T., sec. 2.

In the cavalry the recruit generally joins a unit direct, and his training will last 6 months, by the end of which time he should be fit for the ranks, and able to use his weapons mounted or dismounted, and to scout.

K.R., 1069, C. Cav. T., sec. 8.

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(*b*) If his conduct and professional qualifications are good, he can rise through the various grades of corporal and serjeant to the rank of warrant officer; and if specially suitable as regards age and other qualifications, he may be recommended for a commission as 2nd Lieutenant, Quartermaster, or District Officer, Royal Artillery.

R.W., 1A., 6, 8; K.R., 118, 119; A.O., $\frac{82}{06}$.

(*c*) For promotion to Corporal, Bombardier, or 2nd Corporal, a soldier must attain a 3rd class certificate; before promotion to serjeant (except certain artificers), a 2nd class certificate is necessary; and before promotion to Master-Gunner, Quartermaster-Serjeant or certain artillery or engineer clerks, he must attain a 1st class certificate. He cannot be promoted to warrant rank or a commission unless he has a 1st class certificate or possesses certain qualifications accepted in lieu. Certain exemptions are allowed from the above rules.

R.W., 1A.; K.R., 746; A.O., $\frac{82}{06}$, $\frac{230}{06}$.

(*d*) Men who enlisted for 3 years' service with the colours, may, after 6 months' service, with their Commanding Officer's consent, extend their service to complete with the colours the following periods:—

Infantry of the Line, Foot Guards, Royal Engineers, Cavalry — to 7 years.

Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery — to 6 years.

Royal Garrison Artillery—to 8 years.

Trumpeters, drummers, buglers, and pipers, are required to extend their service before appointment, and to resign their appointment before transfer to the Reserve.

Warrant officers have the right to extend to 12 years at any time.

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Non-commissioned officers, not below the rank of bombardier or 2nd corporal, shall be allowed to extend after 1 year's service as such, provided they do so within 1 month of the expiration of such year. They may afterwards be allowed to extend at the option of their Commanding Officer.

Other soldiers may be allowed to extend to 12 years, in their last year of service, if efficient and in possession of a good conduct badge.

K.R., 1744.

Q. 3. Write a short memorandum embodying any ideas or suggestions you may have to offer, on *one* of the following subjects :

(*a*) The system of command, organization and administration of *either* the Regular *or* Volunteer Forces recently established in the United Kingdom.

(*b*) The constitution and organization of the Militia.

(*c*) The constitution and organization of the Colonial permanent forces.

(*d*) The system of organization and administration most suitable in peace and war for the unit (Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Company, R.G.A., R.E. or A.S.C.) to which you belong.

A. 3. Want of space prevents a full answer being given to all these questions, which are largely matters of opinion. The following notes may, however, perhaps be useful.

(*a*) The regulars—the abolition of Commander-in-Chief and substitution of the acephalous body called the Army Council, is open to question as a marked improvement. Individual responsibility for changes and orders seems lost. Increased decentralization and extended power recently granted to General

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Officers Commanding-in-Chief are an improvement; further extension might well be given to the powers of Commanding Officers, and the necessity for many "Boards" to support their opinions abolished.

The organization in Brigades and Divisions is good, as is also the abolition of Army Corps. The units are still very much scattered, and with the exception of the Aldershot Command, seldom work together under their nominal commanders.

More concentration is required; if Brigades could change stations at home and abroad as a whole, with their Brigadier and his staff, instead of units changing simply, it would be an improvement. The division of staff duties into general and administrative with the division of training and instruction from discipline and administration is faulty. All these subjects are too inter-dependent to be thus divided and carried out by separate staff officers working under different chiefs.

Volunteers.—Owing to the changes in the Auxiliary Forces which are about to be instituted, this part of the question is omitted.

(*b*) Owing to the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill becoming law, this part of the question has been omitted.

(*c*) It is difficult to ensure any measure of uniformity in conditions of service or organization. Each of our self-governing Dominions will decide for itself what suits its own requirements best. A thoroughly good committee of Imperial Defence constituted for Imperial needs would include representatives from all large colonies, and the requirements of the Empire as a whole

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would then be laid before the various Governments, who would arrange to organize their local forces on lines suited to these ends.

Without due representation and a voice in the matter they cannot be expected to submit to dictation, and unless Imperial needs are clearly explained they cannot be expected to recognize their importance over more local considerations.

The interchange of officers between the Home Army and the various Colonial Forces is a step in the right direction and a further improvement would be the interchange of whole units for service in various parts of the Empire, at home and abroad. Each Colony should agree to maintain a Permanent Force of mixed strength, all enlisted to join anywhere for the defence of the Empire, and organized in Brigade Divisions of the arms, with the necessary Auxiliary Services. It would be well if all our armaments and weapons were of one standard pattern to facilitate ammunition supply in the field.

Additional permanent forces could of course be raised in each Colony on lines suited to local requirements and able, with the aid of local Militia or Volunteers, to undertake the defence of any threatened part of the Empire, till aid from elsewhere arrived.

(*d*) In all cases the system adopted in peace should be such as can be adapted to war conditions, with the least possible change and the utmost rapidity.

No change of organization should be necessary and the mobilized units should be expanded by the incorporation of the reserve without any rupture of the peace system.

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Regiment of Cavalry.—The recent abolition of Riding-masters will probably result in loss of efficiency in the training of recruits and remounts, as the Adjutant has enough to do already.

Battalions of Infantry.—Several of the appointments now held by non-commissioned officers and men should be added to the Regimental Staff, as those performing these duties are necessarily taken away from their companies and the company commander has no chance of training them, although held responsible. Many of the employments such as servants, orderlies, waiters, cooks, etc., should be held by reserve men, thus ensuring all men now in these occupations in their army service, being available for training, while on mobilization a large number of men of the reserve would be already with the battalion.

Battery of Artillery.—The conversion of batteries into ammunition columns in time of war is a mistake and a waste of trained gunners, and disheartens all ranks in the batteries thus converted. Cadres of ammunition columns should be maintained in peace.

Q. 4. As the Commandant of an Advanced Depot of a Force (about 10,000 all arms, exclusive of line of communication troops) which is operating against an uncivilized enemy (*e.g.*, Somalis or Zulus), describe generally the duties and organization of your command. Any reasonable assumption may be made as to local conditions.

A. 4. The Advanced Depot on the line of communications for a force of this size, would include probably a small rest camp, and an Advanced Depot Post Office, and possibly an Advanced Remount Depot: As it is the Depot nearest the Field Army and the one from which the latter directly draws its supplies it would always have Supply and Ordnance Depots. The Commandant would have a staff consisting of

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one Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General and one Adjutant, while a Captain or Subaltern with an Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant would be detailed for special duty in connection with the rest camp. The Supply Depot under an A S.C. Officer would be formed of a certain number of Depot Units of Supply, and in an uncivilized country where it would be necessary to bake bread for the Field Army, bakery sections would have to be added—for a force of this size, three such sections would be required. Similarly the Ordnance Depot, under an officer of the A.O.D. would be formed of one Ordnance Depot Unit. The Commandant would need great powers of organization and administration to ensure the smooth working of all branches. The supply depôts would be filled from the base, the transport being most likely Auxiliary Transport. The Field Army would draw on the Advanced Depot for all it required using regular transport. The Commandant would be responsible for the protection of the Depot and half way along the line of communications to the next depot or post, and would have to detail escorts for the convoys working to and from the Advanced Depot, working along as much of this line as he is responsible for. The sanitation of the depot would require his special care and to assist in this he would have at his disposal two sanitary Squads of the R.A.M.C. each consisting of one non-commissioned officer and five men. Under his orders routes would be issued for the movement of all troops and convoys from the post, the commandant of the next station being at once informed of their departure and probable date of arrival.

No mention has been made of any railway arrangements which would not be necessary in an uncivilized country.

Clarke, pp. 64, 65; W.E., pp. 148-150.

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Q. 5 (*a*). Explain the duties of the "Officer of the day" and the "Military Officer of the Guard" on board a hired transport-ship conveying troops in the ordinary course of relief.

A. 5 (*a*). The "Officer of the Day" is the one to whom all matters not requiring the intervention of the Officer Commanding the Troops are referred by the Ship's Officers and others. His duties are as follows:—

He will see the hammocks stowed on being taken down at 6 a.m.

He will have the bedding aired when possible.

He will see that the troop-decks are swept first thing in the morning and before and after each meal, and that the troop decks and women's quarters are cleaned at the proper time.

He will report to the Commanding Officer and accompany him when he inspects.

After the decks have been cleaned he will post the police with orders not to permit troops or women or children to go below before 11 a.m.

He visits each meal.

He sees all lights (except those specially authorized) put out on the troop-decks and reports to the Commanding Officer.

He reports any unusual occurrence to the Captain of the Day. **K.R., 1544, 1549.**

The Military Officer of the Guard is to remain on deck unless on duty elsewhere.

He attends with his men whenever they are called and sees that the instructions of the Ship's Officer are carried out.

He reports to the Master of the Ship whenever soldiers under detention or lunatics are being exercised, and when they have been again placed in the guard room.

He visits the sentries hourly by day and night, and sees there is no unauthorized smoking or light.

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He details a non-commissioned officer to visit the sentries every half-hour during the night.

He reports any unusual occurrence to the Captain of the Day. **K.R., 1544, 1551.**

or

Q. 5. (*b*) Explain the system of Ammunition Supply in the field, illustrating your answer by stating the amount of ammunition carried with a unit of your arm of the service and how it is replenished.

A. 5 (*b*) CAVALRY.

The number of rounds carried for each rifle are—

100 on the man.

100 in regimental reserve in the S.A.A. wagons and carts.

100 with the brigade ammunition column.

100 with the divisional ammunition column.

For each machine gun—

3,500 on the gun carriage or in the wagon (G.S. limbered) if machine gun is so carried).

16,000 in regimental reserve.

10,000 with the brigade ammunition column.

10,000 with the divisional ammunition column.

As the ammunition in regimental reserve gets used up it is replaced from the brigade ammunition column, which makes good its issues from the divisional ammunition column.

A.O. $\frac{176}{07}$; **W.E., pp. 6-8.**

ARTILLERY.

The number of rounds carried per gun varies somewhat according to the nature of the gun :—

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	With Battery.	With Brigade Ammunition Column.	With Divisional Ammunition Column.	Total in front of the Advanced Depot.	To be maintained on the lines of communication.	Total to be maintained in the Field.
13-pr. ... 18-pr. ...	176	204*	128	508	492	1,000
5 in. B.L. Howitzer	90	70	90	250	250	500
60-pr.	100	70†	80	250	250	500

* 76 rounds are carried in ammunition wagons, and 128 in G.S. wagons.

† Ammunition Column with Battery.

W.E., p. 6.

48 rifles are carried with a Horse or Field Battery, and 50 rounds for each of these are carried on the man.

ENGINEERS.

In a Field Company for each carbine (or rifle)—

50 on the man.

50 in regimental reserve. For dismounted men only.

Similar amounts are carried for each other Engineer unit.

W.E., p. 7.

INFANTRY.

The number of rounds for each rifle is:—

115 on the man (50 per cent carry 140 rounds, 50 per cent carry 90 rounds and entrenching tool) to be increased by 50 rounds when action is imminent.

100 in regimental reserve in 5 S.A.A. carts and on 8 mules.

100 with the brigade ammunition column.

100 with the divisional ammunition column.

For each machine gun.

3,500 on the gun carriage or on the wagon

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(G.S. limbered) if machine gun is so carried.

8,000 in regimental reserve in a S.A.A. cart.

10,000 with the brigade ammunition column.

10,000 with the divisional ammunition column.

When an action is imminent an extra 50 rounds per man is issued from the carts. In action the mules keep as close as possible to their companies, 2 carts follow the supports, and one the reserve. Two carts from each Battalion in a Brigade form a Brigade reserve under an officer selected by the General Officer Commanding. Selected men are detailed as carriers between the firing line and mules or carts. When a cart is empty it goes back to the Brigade reserve and a full one is sent up to replace it. When half the Brigade reserve is empty the officer sends back to the small arm ammunition section of the Brigade Ammunition Column to replace them. The column makes good its supplies from the Divisional Ammunition Column. **A.O. $\frac{175}{07}$; I.T. sec. 175.**

FOR LIEUTENANTS ONLY.

Q. 6. Describe the arrangements by which troops in the field are provided with rations. State how they are carried and the amount carried.

A. 6. The troops are fed from supplies collected in Supply Depots which are formed at the base and along the line of communications, one being always formed at the Advanced Depôt. These are kept filled by supplies collected from the surrounding country and by those sent out from home to the base. The rations carried with the Field Army are :—

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On the man...	The unexpended portion of the field ration previously issued and 1 emergency ration.
In regimental transport	1 field ration and 2 grocery rations, 1 jam, limejuice and rum ration.
In transport and supply columns to replace issues	1 field ration, 1 grocery ration, 1 jam, limejuice and rum ration, 1 vegetable, and 1 emergency ration.
In transport and supply parks	3 days' complete rations (except emergency ration).

W.E., p. 10.

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NOVEMBER, 1906.

(*Time allowed—Three Hours*).

Q. 1. Explain by whom and by what agencies the recruiting for the arm of the Service to which you belong is supervised and conducted; also the general principles which govern the provision of drafts for the units serving abroad.

A. 1. Recruiting is carried on under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Grouped Regimental Districts who has at his disposal:—

(1) Adjutants and Permanent Staff of Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteers.

(2) Special Recruiters.

(3) Paid Pensioner Recruiters.

(4) Army Reserve Men and Pensioners.

(5) The Regimental Dep ts.

In the large towns there are special Recruiting Staff Officers, with a staff of Paid Pensioner and other Recruiters. Recruiting also goes on at the Headquarters of Units. The Cavalry, Guards, and other Corps having no particular territorial connection, detach special recruiters to recruit for them.

R.R., 7, 10, 13, 48—58.

The drafts required for units abroad are calculated at the War Office from a book compiled there from the monthly returns sent in by every unit, which show the state of the rank and file by length of service. From this it is seen how many men will complete their period of service each trooping season, and the strength of the draft necessary to keep the foreign unit up to its establishment.

R.U.S.I.J., Vol. 1., pp. 1247, 1248.

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Q. 2. As forming part of the organization of a Command in the United Kingdom, what are the principal duties of—

(*a*) A Grouped Regimental District Commander.

(*b*) An Officer in charge of Records.

A. 2. (*a*) He commands the Artillery and Infantry Depôts within the group, and is responsible for the training of the infantry. He commands and is responsible for the administration and training of the Militia and Volunteer infantry, and unless they are sent for training outside his area, he inspects them. He is responsible for all the recruiting in his area, and for the civil employment of reservists and discharged soldiers. He is responsible that the arms, equipment and clothing, held at depôts for mobilization are complete, and that the mobilization orders at depôts are kept up to date.

(*b*) He is in charge of all the records of the regiments whose depôts are part of the group. He makes all arrangements for drafts for units abroad. He commands the reservists of the group. He commands all officers and others at home belonging to a unit abroad, if they are not attached to some unit. He obtains war medals from Woolwich and issues them.

A.O., $\frac{30}{05}$, $\frac{160}{06}$.

Q. 3. The Staff of a Command is divided into the General Staff and the Administrative Staff. Explain the organization and distribution of duties of the Administrative Staff, illustrating your answer by taking one of the Commands at home or in the Colonies.

A. 3. Taking for example the Northern Command with Head Quarters at York, we find the following officers on the (and as it is now called) Technical and Departmental Staff. The whole of the Ad

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ministrative work is carried out under the superintendence of the Brigadier-General in charge of Administration, under whom in direct chain of responsibility are:—

A Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, whose duties include discipline, interior economy, mobilization, schools, ceremonial, etc.

An Assistant Quartermaster-General, whose duties comprise quartering, movements, camps, etc.

A Chief Engineer, who commands all the Engineers in the Command, and is charged with all engineer services, such as the maintenance of barracks, fortifications, care of lands and military roads, etc.

A Principal Medical Officer, who superintends all medical services, sanitation, and the health of the troops.

A Chief Accountant, who is in charge of all the financial duties of the Command.

Acting under the Assistant Quartermaster-General and responsible to him are the following :—

The Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, who is charged with the care of all arms, ammunition mobilization, and other equipment.

The District Barrack Officer, who superintends all duties connected with barrack accommodation and their furniture.

The Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport who is responsible for supply and transport.

The Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts, whose duties comprise everything connected with the provision of remounts, the records of the registered horses in their areas, casting of troop horses, and arrangements for mobilization.

The Principal Veterinary Officer, who is in veterinary charge of all the horses and transport animals in the Command, and the work in connection therewith.

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In this Command there are also:

A Staff Officer for Imperial Yeomanry, who supervises the administration of the Yeomanry in the command; and

A Staff Officer Royal Engineers, who assists the Chief Engineer. **A.O.** $\frac{30}{05}$; **A.L. p. 15**; **R.M., 5.**

Q. 4. What do you understand by 1st and 2nd Line Transport of a unit?

Illustrate your answer by taking a regular unit mobilized for service abroad.

A. 4. 1st Line Transport consists of ammunition carts and wagons, and tools, machine guns and medical stores; all of which accompany the troops into action and march with the unit to which they belong. It also includes the technical transport of the Artillery and Engineers, and the ambulances and water carts of the Field Ambulances.

2nd Line Transport consists of vehicles conveying stores, baggage, and regimental supplies of units, and water carts; which are not required in action. It also includes ammunition columns and transport and supply columns. **T.M., 1.**

The 1st Line Transport of a Cavalry Regiment consists of:—

1 Maltese cart for medical equipment.

1 Pack animal for veterinary equipment.

2 Wagons, limbered, G.S., for machine gun, tripod, ammunition, and 1 set of machine gun packsaddlery (3 packsaddles.)

3 Wagons, limbered, G.S., for S.A.A. (1 per squadron).

3 Wagons, limbered, G.S., for tools and signalling equipment (1 per squadron).

6 Pack horses for scouts (2 per squadron).

F.S.M. Cav., p. 10.

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The 1st Line Transport of an Infantry Battalion comprise :—

5 S.A.A. carts.
2 forage carts for tools.
1 Maltese cart for medical equipment.
1 wagon, limbered, G.S., for 2 machine guns, tripod, and ammunition.
1 cart S.A.A.
8 pack animals (1 per company) for ammunition.
8 pack animals (1 per company) for tools.

F.S.M. Inf., p. 10.

The remainder of the regimental transport in each case forms the 2nd Line Transport and is driven by Army Service Corps drivers. **T.M., 3.**

Q. 5. Describe the arrangements by which troops *in the field* are provided with remounts. Illustrate your answers by taking a unit forming part of a division.

A. 5. The remount department in the field is organized under a Director of Transport and Remounts, with an Assistant Director of Remounts and such staff as may be necessary. A remount depôt would be formed at the base, to supply all other depôts and to receive wounded and exhausted horses from the front needing prolonged rest. The advanced remount depôt replaces casualties from day to day, and units indent on this depôt to make good their requirements. **R.M., 14–23.**

Q. 6. A unit which forms part of a division *in the field* is allotted a village for its billeting area.

(*a*) As officer commanding the unit what are your duties as regards the billeting of your command before its arrival at the village?

(*b*) What general instructions should be observed by the unit after its arrival at the village?

Note.—The division is not in touch with the enemy.

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A. 6. (*a*) As soon as the village has been allotted, send on a party under the Quartermaster or other officer to mark clearly with chalk on the doors of all buildings, the squadron or company to which they have been allotted and the number they are to hold, also the names of officers on the billets they are to occupy.

Take care that the men are allotted with regard to their comfort and the convenience of the inhabitants, and that men and horses are billeted together, and those of the same squadron or company kept near each other.

Ascertain the boundaries of your area, and what special defensive, police, or sanitary measures you are to take, and whether you may draw on any localities or depôts outside your area for water, forage, fuel, or other supplies.

(*b*) The troops will be halted on the alarm post, where they will take off their kits, and animals be relieved of their loads. Before they are dismissed the necessary defensive precautions must be taken, guards mounted, police posts established, and the arrangements explained to the men, *e.g.*, the situation of watering, bathing places, market, latrines, etc., being pointed out. They must all clearly understand what to do in case of alarm, and an alarm signal must be arranged. The regulations as to sanitation and good treatment of the inhabitants must be made known to them. The use of fires and lights will be controlled as directed. One man must be detailed to guard the arms in each house. Officers must visit the billets of their men and horses at irregular intervals, at least once by day and once by night.

C.T., 35, 39, 40, 48.

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March, 1907.

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